PREME ISSUE
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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.---SIX PAGES.

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'S FAIR.

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ENTFUL DAY.

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When the pr[illegible] Michigan avenue [illegible] street a halt [illegible] botham's residence [illegible] both commission [illegible] president Morton [illegible] the joint [illegible] the Columbian [illegible] Widener [illegible] in advance the [illegible] man Edward F Lawrence [illegible] were ex-Gov Thomas M Waller president of the Centennial commission [illegible] Ford W Peck, first vice [illegible] columbian exposition [illegible] barked in six carriages at Mr Higinbotham's home and [illegible] head of the line which [illegible] along Michigan av[illegible] presidential party in the [illegible] members of President Harrison's [illegible] with Assistant secretaries [illegible] and Lieutenant Delroy After the [illegible] fifteen carriages containing the [illegible] representatives of Italy, Russia, Turkey, Austro-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Nicaragua, Portugal, Denmark, Japan, Brazil, Spain, Mexico, Great Britain, Corea, Hawaii, China, Peru, France, Germany, Costa Rica, Argentine Republic and Chili. To people on the route the [illegible] all aglitter with brilliant uniforms and signs of office, became a center of interest. The strange costumes of the men of foreign lands were scanned with curious surprise by thousands along the way. The grave men of law, who constitute the supreme bench of the United States, rode next but despite their high position they were scarcely known to the crowds who were most alive to the form and trappings of military and high diplomats.

Mayor Washburne with ex-President Hayes and Lyman J. Gage were recognized and the party was fervently applauded. After these came a stretch of fifty-two carriages containing W. C. Baker of Chicago with members of the United States senate and house of representatives. The federal army and navy were represented by General Schofield, Gen John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Gen Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., Capt. C. Quay and Lieutenant-commander Hutchins, U. S. N. Following next there was a string of carriages bright with gold trappings. They were occupied by the governors and their staffs of the states and territories of the United States in the order of the state's entrance into the Union.

The executives of Ohio, Massachusetts and New York also of Iowa were most cheered as they passed along, each bowing his acknowledgment of the greetings. After those rode the orators and chaplains as follows: Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California, Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Rev. H. C. McCook of Philadelphia and Mrs. Sarah C. LeMoyne of Boston. Fifteen carriages containing commissioners of foreign governments at the World's Columbian Exposition came next, followed closely by five carriages with consuls from foreign powers.

Thirty carriages were required to carry the Columbian Board of Lady Managers. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Trautman of New York at the head followed on, being recognized by the raising of thousands of hats along the line. Meanwhile the troops at Washington park, as the head of the procession appeared, were formed by brigades in lines of masses on the east side of the given level. As the federal representatives entered the park the first of twenty-one guns, the presidential salute, boomed forth and awoke the morning air. The troops of the regular army and state militia were drawn up at present arms as the salute was fired. The troops massed in review number 15,000.

THE CEREMONIES

The throng of a century the scene of a lifetime, a spectacle that should in the coming years mark an epoch in the march of the nations of the earth and when far in the time that is to come, American history shall be written, no man in the chill of calm thought will be able to ever paint with words the dedicatory scene of this day. It must be done on the spot, but naught save a pen of light and thought of infinite power could hope to draw out with faithful accuracy the great picture that was roofed by the hall of dedication when the ceremonies had begun. How then with finite means should the people of the earth be led to see and feel the pulse of the occasion? Does one who was not present gain any notion of the meaning of fifty acres of packed humanity? Does he get an impression of vastness when he knows that St. Peter's in Rome might be put within the great structure and room be left?

To form an image of the scene, as near as image may be formed in the mind, sixty feet from the ground against the inner faces of the iron arches and between them you may circle with a broad gallery the entire space of forty acres, fill this great gallery with rising benches and people these with spectators and partially embower them with tropical plants, from the center of each iron arch hang a great starry banner between the arches and at the sides plant a cluster of colors of various nations with stars and stripes always present over the sunny side of the building draw shading canvass through which comes a softened light at one end of the mighty structure imagine a lifted platform with seats sloping from back and sides to a center; in the pit of this stand an orchestra and fill the place with color and life, see there 5500 men, women and children, who shall lift up their voices in song in this great vaulted building, then along one side of the great building at the center erect a great stand that has in its center a pulpit like embrasure in which shall be an oaken stand covered with silken banners, drape the front of this, the official stand with white and yellow festoons, fill the body of it with handsome oaken chairs, furnish the speaker's embrasure with oak and leather chairs open directly back of the speakers a broad aisle laid with heavy crimson carpet, range along the aisles lines of militiamen of Illinois who act as pickets, fill this great place of vantage with governors and their resplendent staffs with dignitaries of foreign nations with jeweled and strange and rich costumes directly in front of and easily below the official's reviewing stand construct a platform forty feet wide, fill it with stands and tables, cluster it with chairs, which in turn are thronged with newspaper workers.

This great plaza which looks up to the grand stand and into the speaker's face is the press stand and hundreds of men in touch by wire with all parts of the United States are working with almost impotent effort to draw in their several ways true pictures of the great scene before them. On an arch yonder is displayed for the first time the official banner of the World's Columbian Exposition. It is triangular in form, and divided evenly at the staff one-half the ground is blue, symbolizing Lake Michigan, the other half white, suggestive of the ev-

[illegible] The fringe was dark [illegible]

When the [illegible] as Bishop Charles H. Fowler [illegible] advanced to the desk [illegible] best while the [illegible] opening prayer.

The first [illegible] that greeted the in[illegible] of Bishop Fowler was instantly stilled as the [illegible] closed his eyes, turned [illegible] stretched forth his hands [illegible] the supreme [illegible]. But it was very soon evident that he had not been designed for the [illegible] of public speaking [illegible] could be heard beyond the press section and to all but a few hundred of the spectators the proceedings were [illegible] show. It was a long prayer and as it progressed people became impatient and the murmur of voices gradually swelled until it became a roar and the conclusion of the invocation was inaudible save to a few in the immediate vicinity.

As the bishop resumed his seat Director General George R. Davis stepped forward and was accorded a hearty reception. The executive head of the Exposition spoke with comparative brevity and to the point.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS' SPEECH

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—By virtue of my official position it is my pleasurable duty to present the noted personages who at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

In a presence so vast, on an occasion so pre-eminent in the progress of universal affairs, I am moved by emotions that can sweep a human heart but once in life. Awe overmasters inspiration and both are lost in gratitude that I am permitted to inaugurate these ceremonies.

The citizens of our common country may be pardoned the pride and satisfaction with which we study the historic steps by which our people have been led to their present exalted position.

Of the great nations of the world the United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our sixty millions of people are among the most intelligent, cultured, happy and prosperous of mankind. But what we are and what we possess as a nation is not ours by purchase, nor by conquest, but by virtue of the rich heritage that was spread out beneath the sun and stars, beneath the storms and rains and dews, beneath the frosts and snows, ages before a David, a Homer or a Virgil sang, or before Italy's humble and immortal son had dreamed his dream of discovery. This rich heritage is ours not by our own right, not even by our own discovery, but ours by the gift of the Infinite. It is fitting that, on the threshold of another century, we reverently pause in the presence of the world and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration, acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of nations, the Father of mankind.

Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is so diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies.

The great seas that form our boundaries, and with their ebb and flow bathe our shores, are rich with all the treasures of the deep.

The granite vaults of our mountain chains are stored with untold mineral wealth.

In the prodigality of nature, bountiful provision has been made for our multiplying people, and in times of emergency, from our great abundance we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted of other lands.

A single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world, nations with a history of a thousand years.

But in the midst of our rejoicing no American citizen should forget our national starting point and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our government. Our fathers were born under foreign flags. The very best brain, and nerve and muscle and conscience of the older governments found their way to this western continent. Our ancestors had the map of the world before them, what wonder that they chose this land for their descendants. Over the very cradle of our national infancy stood the spirit and form of the completed civilization of other lands, and the birth-cries of the republic rang out over the world with a voice as strong as a giant of a thousand years. From the morning of our history the subjects of all nations have flocked to our shores and have entered into our national life and joined in the upbuilding of our institutions. They have spaded and planted, they have sown and gathered, they have wrought and builded and to-day everywhere over all this land, may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, promoting our national growth. To all such the doors of the nation are ever open.

The World's Columbian Exposition is the natural outgrowth of this nation's place in history. Our continent discovered by Christopher Columbus whose spirits were revived as his cause was espoused by the generous-hearted queen of Spain has throughout all the years from that time to this been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty and of peace.

The ceaseless restless march of civilization westward ever westward has reached and passed the great lakes of North America and has found on their farthest shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago the peerless has been selected for the great celebration which to-day gives new fire to progress, and sheds its light upon every part to come. Established in the heart of this continent, her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life. And that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival is the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peaceful, laudable emulation on the fields of art, science and industry, on the fields of research, invention, and scholarship and to learn the universal value of the discovery we commemorate, to learn, as could be learned in no other way, the fraternity of man to man, the fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of the human race.

The [illegible] attention to the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim, and of peace forever [illegible] all the nations of the earth.

There was great applause when he finished [illegible] W. [illegible] who was the next to [illegible] to complain of [illegible] reception. There was [illegible] like a roar in [illegible] giants of the platform [illegible] immediately fronting [illegible] themselves a big audience and [illegible] mayor managed to [illegible]

MAYOR WASHBURNE'S SPEECH

Mr. President, Representatives [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] American [illegible] indissolubly [illegible] to that of every continent. This day [illegible] people the [illegible] stars of [illegible] this [illegible] world and a new [illegible] the earth.

[illegible] nineteen centuries have [illegible] settlement of a nearly [illegible] this country [illegible] people whose [illegible] prosperity, fresh intelligence [illegible] the interest and compelled the admiration of the civilized world.

These centuries have evolved the liberty loving American people who are gathered here to-day. We have among us [illegible] bearing in his person the freedom of his western home—the aging veteran whom all nations honor, without whose valor government, liberty and patriotism would be but idle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of states, dwellers in the forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan, and noble women, daughters of the republic not less in patriotism and deserved esteem than those who seem to play the larger part in building up a state.

There are gathered here our president and stately senate, our grave and learned judges, our congress and our states that all mankind may know this is a nation's holiday and a people's tribute to him whose countless courage and unwavering faith impelled him to traverse undismayed the unsailed waste of waters, and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that banner which knows no creed, no faith, no nation—that ensign which has represented peace, progress and humanity for nineteen hundred years—the holy banner of the cross.

Those foreign nations which have contributed so much to our growth will here learn wherein our strength lies—that it is not in standing armies—not in heredity or birth—not even in our fertile valleys—not in our commerce nor our wealth—but that we have built and are building upon the everlasting rock of individual character and intelligence, seeking to secure an education for every man, woman and child over whom floats the stars and stripes, that emblem which signifies our government and our people.

That flag guards to-day 21,500,000 school children of a country not yet four centuries old and who outnumber nearly four times the population of Spain in 1492.

This is our hope in the future, the anchor of the republic and a rainbow of promise for the centuries yet to come.

As a mark of public gratitude it was decided to carry down into history through this celebration the appreciation of this people for him before whose name we all bow to-day.

You sirs, who are the chosen representatives of our people, you into whose keeping we entrust our property and our rights, you whose every act becomes a link in that long chain of history which spans 400 years without a break, and whose every link signifies a struggle and victory for man—you who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human government have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark this country's dawn.

She accepts the sacred trust with rivalry toward none and fellowship for all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledge she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits, no poet to sing her glories. She typifies the civilization of this continent and this age. She has no hoary locks, no crumbling ruins, the gray-haired sire who saw her birth to-day holds on high his prattling grandchild to see the nations of the earth within her gates.

Over the very spot whereon we stand, within the memory of men still young, the wild fowl winged their migratory flight.

Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown; to-day a million and a half people support her honor, enterprise and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half tells the eloquent story of her material greatness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and high as the dome of heaven. Rule Britania, the Marseilles, die Wacht am Rhein, and every folk song of the older world has drifted over the Atlantic's stormy waves, and as each echo, growing fainter with advancing leagues, has reached this spot it has been merged into that one grand chorus, "My Country 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing."

This, sirs, is the American city of your choice, her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality and love.

To the Old World, whose representatives grace this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise so full of meaning to them and to us, to that old world whose children braved unruly seas and [illegible] as we found a new state in an unknown land, we give greeting too, as children greet a parent in some new home.

We are proud of its ancestry for it is our own. We glory in its history for it was ancestral blood which inscribed its roll of honor, and if to-day these distinguished men of more distinguished lands behold any spirit, thing or ambition which excites their praise, it is but the out-cropping of the Roman courage on a new continent, in a later age.

Welcome to you men of older civilizations to this young city whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to nationality, creed or race.

THE COMMEMORATION ODE

As the mayor finished Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne was presented, and in a voice of alto pitch that reached further by far than those of her predecessors commenced to read the first stanza of the commemorative ode, of which Miss Harriet Monroe who was seated upon the platform in close proximity to Cardinal Gibbons, was the author. The reader brought great dramatic power into play and was rewarded with the most liberal applause that the audience had so far vouchsafed. The fourth stanza was rendered by the chorus from its gallery at the southern end of the structure nearly a thousand feet distant from the platform. For a moment or two the six thousand voices could scarcely be heard, but gradually the music increased in volume until it penetrated every nook and corner of the building. Several of the stanzas were alternately read and sung and at the conclusion amidst tremendous bursts of popular approval, wreaths of laurel were presented to Mrs. Le Moyne and Miss Monroe. The latter when introduced stood pale and gracefully trembling with emotion produced by her royal welcome and the magnificent success of her poetic effort. Apparently she tried to say something, but she was too much overcome to do more than move her lips, and with smiles and bows and a suspicious moisture of the eyes she resumed her seat. (The ode will be found on the fifth page.)

MEDALS FOR ARTISTS

It was now the turn of Director-of-works Burnham to present to President Higinbotham the master artists of the exposition in order that they might be made the recipients of medals specially commemorating their share in the great work. At a signal the artists [illegible] down the center aisle of the stage to within a few feet of the president's desk, standing six abreast in full view of the [illegible]. Just however as the director of works commenced [illegible] the chorus [illegible] to get in its work [illegible] composition down in the programme and it [illegible] difficulty in effectually drowning the [illegible] of the artists. Burnham raised his voice and the chorus sang still louder until it was doubtful whether a single one of the [illegible] who were being complimented could hear a word that was being said. Burnham continued bravely to the [illegible]. President Higinbotham briefly responded. An aide [illegible] produced a tray of medals from [illegible] held it aloft for a moment and then put it back again. The artists [illegible] treated [illegible] platform in double quick time. President Higinbotham's speech was as follows:

MR. BURNHAM AND GENTLEMEN: It is my [illegible] duty, on behalf of the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to [illegible] the buildings which represent [illegible] thought, skill, and labor as master artists of construction, [illegible] to command language fully adequate to express our satisfaction with your achievements. We have observed with admiration the rapid development of your plans, until there stand before us to-day structures that represent the ripest wisdom of the ages.

Never before have men brought to their task greater knowledge, higher aims or more resolute purpose. Never before have such magnificent fruits been the result of thought and toil. The earth and all it contains has been subservient to your will. You have pursued your work loyally, heroically, and with an unselfish devotion that commands the applause of the world. Your country and the nations of the earth will join us in congratulating you upon the splendid issue of your plans and undertakings.

We accept these buildings from you, exulting in the belief that these beautiful structures furnish proof to the world that, with all our material growth and prosperity since the Columbian discovery of America, we have not neglected those civilizing arts which minister to a people's refinement and become the chief glory of a nation.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war

In this exposition, one of the adorning victories of our age of peace, you take conspicuous part, and the work accomplished reflects, and will continue to reflect, honor alike upon yourselves and upon your country.

In recognition of your faithful and efficient services and in order to commemorate more substantially than by mere words the successful termination of your great work as master artists of construction, the board of directors have issued this medal, which I have the honor to present to you. A simple token it is, which finds its real and abiding value, not in its intrinsic worth, but rather in the high merit which receives and the grateful appreciation which bestows it.

THE WOMEN'S HOUR

It was now nearly 4 o'clock and but a third of the programme had been reached and [illegible]. The chorus was down for a rendition of Haydn's "The Heavens are Telling," but the director general passed it over and in behalf of the fair sex presented the indefatigable president of the board of lady managers. The appearance of Mrs. Potter Palmer was the signal for cheers again and again repeated. The queen of the Fair smiled and bowed her thanks, and then proceeded to deliver, in a conversational tone, a characteristically modest address concerning what had been accomplished by the women. Not more than a hundred of her listeners were able to make a connected story out of what she had to say, but, nevertheless, the great audience paid her the tribute of a respectful silence, and whenever a cheer was started by those in her immediate vicinity, it was taken up and re-echoed from one end of the building to the other, so that all in all, the radiantly beautiful woman scored one of the triumphs of the day.

MRS. PALMER'S ADDRESS

Official representation for women, upon so important an occasion as the present, is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into realities.

The visible evidences of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected since months hence in these stately buildings now to be dedicated.

The magnificent material exhibit, the import of which will presently be eloquently described by our orators, will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man's "silent partner" has been invited by the government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the act of congress that the board of lady managers appoint a jury of her peers to pass judgment upon women's work, adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex.

Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the board has from the time of its organization attempted most thoroughly and most conscientiously to carry out the [illegible] of congress.

It has been able to broaden the scope of its work and extend its influence through the co-operation and assistance so generously furnished by the Columbian commission and the board of directors of the exposition. The latter took the initiative in making an appropriation for the woman's building and in allowing the board to call attention to the recent work of women in new fields by selecting from their own sex the architect, decorators, sculptors and painters to create both the building and its adornments.

Rivaling the generosity of the directors, the national commission has honored the board of lady managers by putting into its hands all of the interests of women in connection with the exposition, as well as the entire control of the woman's building.

In order the more efficiently to perform the important functions assigned it, the board hastened to secure necessary co-operation. At its request women were made members of the World's Fair boards of almost every state and territory of the Union. Inspired by this success at home, it had the courage to attempt to extend the benefits it had received to the women of other countries. It officially invited all foreign governments which had decided to participate in the exposition to appoint committees of women to co-operate with it. The active help given by the department of state was invaluable in promoting this plan, the success of which has been notable, for we now have under the patronage of royalty, or the heads of governments, committees composed of the most influential, intellectual and practical women in France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua, and although committees have not yet been announced, favorable responses have been received from Spain, Columbia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and the Sandwich Islands.

No organization comparable to this has ever before existed among women. It is officially acting under government authority,

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

COLUMBUS HONORED.

How the Holiday Was Observed in This City.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE LEAD

Celebrations at Colorado College the State Mute and Blind School Loretto Academy and All the Public Schools

The celebration of Columbus Day was appropriately observed in Colorado Springs yesterday by nearly all of the citizens. As contemplated by the national committee the day was largely given up to the school children and the wisdom of this was fully illustrated. In Colorado Springs at least there is not a pupil of our public schools who is not more or less familiar with the history of the discovery of the New World 400 years ago to-day, and filled with a great spirit of patriotism.

The older citizens too arose to the spirit of the occasion and made the day notable. There were so many places where the celebrations were carried on that it would seem that all could not be well attended, but such was not the case. At every school in the city there was a good attendance. During the day the banks and public buildings were closed, and in the afternoon most of the business houses closed their doors. The stars and stripes were floated over many buildings and the city put on its usual quiet holiday appearance.

A detailed account of the celebrations at the various schools will be found below.

AT COLORADO COLLEGE

The exercises at the college were held at 10 o'clock in the morning and attracted an audience of about one hundred and eighty persons, which filled the chapel to overflowing.

The programme opened with the reading of the president's proclamation by Professor Parsons. Prayer was then offered by Rev. E. Evans Carrington, after which the audience sang "America."

The next was a biographical sketch of Columbus by Mr. Worrall Wilson. Mr. Wilson dwelt first upon the more important points in Columbus' life previous to his voyage of discovery, showing the allurements to a seafaring life offered by the commerce of that time. He told how after many rebuffs and disappointments he finally gained the favor of the king and queen and set out from Palos, Aug. 3, 1492, with three small ships, bound, as he supposed, for India. The story of the voyage and discovery was then given in detail, followed by a short account of his later voyages and his miserable life afterwards up to his death in 1506. Mr. Wilson concluded his paper by remarking how much we owe to the man but for whose courage none of us would be alive to-day, although he is responsible for that infamy of all infamies, the slave traffic. Mr. Wilson's paper was well written and well read and received generous applause.

The next number was the sonnet by George C. Woodbury which was recited by Milnor Roberts in his usual pleasing style.

After the singing of a hymn, an address by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich was announced on the programme. Mr. Ehrich began by showing that there is life in everything. Even a stone is a creature of being to the geologist who understands its formation. Every thought, every act, every creation of man is a seed which may bear fruit in ages to come. Beginning with Greece, the speaker traced the general history of Europe up to the revival of learning in the fifteenth century. Columbus, he said, was a child of the Renaissance. This fifteenth century was the mother of great men and new world discoverers. The invention of printing in Germany; the development of painting by Da Vinci, Angelo and Raphael, and the reformation of Luther, were mentioned as occurring in this same period. But for unbending will and unswerving purpose, and also for his discovery of a new cradle of liberty, Columbus was undoubtedly the hero of the fifteenth century. The speaker then went on to give an extended sketch of the remainder of Columbus' life, including his voyage, the misgovernment of the Spaniards in America, and the cruelty of the Spanish government at home, which killed or drove out its best citizens by means of the Inquisition. In conclusion, he brought out the fact that Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, was a republic when the great discoverer first saw the light. How fitting it is, therefore, that the greatest monument of his memory is this great free country of the United States, whose people will ever cherish the name of Christopher Columbus most dearly in their hearts.

President Slocum then called attention to the Columbus portraits which were beside the platform, giving the names of the artists.

The audience then sang the "Columbus Ode," followed by the doxology.

The exercises were closed by the benediction, which was pronounced by President Slocum.

AT THE DEAF AND BLIND SCHOOL.

At the Deaf and Blind school the exercises were naturally adapted to the character of that institution, though the programme observed in the public schools was followed as closely as possible. The pupils of both departments gathered in the spacious assembly hall of the school building, at 9:30 in the morning and vocal and instrumental music, recitations in the sign language and a drill and march were the order of the hour.

The chorus "Columbus Day" sung by the blind choir with piano accompaniment by Miss Churchman opened the exercises, after which Superintendent Ray read the president's proclamation. A prayer was next chanted by the blind pupils, followed by a chorus, "Our Banner of Glory," by the choir.

The address of the day was delivered by Miss Bessie Bigler in the sign language, Mr. Tillinghast reading it orally for the benefit of those who could hear. The acrostic "C. O. L. U. M. B. U. S.," by the kindergarten class, was heartily applauded, as were also the song and march, "Red, White and Blue," with a salute to the national flag that was draped over the stage. The recitation of the ode, "Columbia's Banner," in signs by Miss Sadie Young, illustrated the poetry and grace of that silent language to perfection and was one of the most pleasing items on the programme. Two selections, "America" and "Hail Columbia," were given by the blind boys' band under the direction of Prof. Jor Rawley and were very much enjoyed.

The exercises were witnessed by a large number of visitors from the city, and all went away well pleased.

It may be added that if our system of universal education is the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of progress and enlightenment of our day, the most striking and salient phases of this system are the success and blessings that are attending our modern methods of educating the deaf and the blind, and nowhere was this better exemplified than yesterday morning at our own beautiful and prosperous school for these wards of the state. The state in general and Colorado Springs in particular have every reason to be proud of this school, which ranks among the very foremost of its kind in the country, and whose place at high efficiency is due to the able and untiring management of its superintendent, Mr. Ray, and the corps of trained assistants he has gathered around him.

LORETTO ACADEMY.

One of the pleasant little Columbian day celebrations took place at Loretto [illegible]

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

NOTICE!

THE firm of Graham & Lentz having been dissolved, I wish to announce to my friends and customers that I will continue the business at 106 E. Pike's Peak Avenue.

R. H. GRAHAM,
Mining Stock Broker.

BUY THE . . . .

Andrews Folding Bed.

No other bed equals it. We have sold it for twelve years, and that is what we say.

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E. M. KIRSCHNER, Prop.

The only manufacturing furrier in the city who has had thorough training in his business

Caps, Capes, Coats.
Sacks, Muffs, Boas,
Rugs, Robes, Etc.,

And all fur goods always on hand and manufactured to order.

Old garments made over, re-dyed and re-lined.

It is a pleasure to show my work, and to see it.

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THE NEW ALAMO Has just what you want: Pleasant rooms heated with steam, electric lights, best table in the city, elevator, all modern improvements. Have reduced rates for the winter on table board and rooms and board. Before you settle for the fall and winter please call or write for rates to P. C. HELM, Prop'r.

COLORADO SPRINGS SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM,

No. 1 Pike's Peak Opposite Antlers.

Native Fur Rugs and Robes, [illegible] Goods, [illegible] Heads, [illegible], Etc

Rocky [illegible] Curios. [illegible] Curios, Ugly and [illegible]

WALLACE HOOKE, - Proprietor

H. T. O'BRIEN,

[illegible] in

Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles.

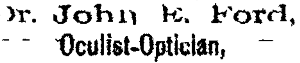
[illegible] made to order. [illegible] in exchange for new [illegible]. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to

Telephone 75. 18 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

NEW JAPANESE CURIOS!

You are respectfully invited to call and inspect a fine collection of Japanese Curios, consisting of fine Cups, Saucers, Porcelains, [illegible] Silver, etc, just received and now on exhibition at CHARLEY CHAN'S Store, 28½ North Tejon St. Warerooms 22 E. Kiowa.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.



Dr. John E. Ford,
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Formerly Lecturer on Practical Optics and Errors of Refraction, in the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School; Professor of Ophthalmology in the Illinois Electropathic Institute, and assistant to the celebrated oculist Dr N H Martin.

Thorough examinations of the eyes. Twelve years experience. Consultations free.

Office 26 Pike's Peak Ave., in [illegible] Jewelry Store

Christopher Columbus

Rowed in to the beach and called to a lot of Indians on the shore, "Hello, there, is this America?" "It is," answered the biggest Indian. "Are you Christopher Columbus?" "I am," said Chris. "By Jove, fellows," said the Big Indian, "we are discovered." So are Huyler's candy and the finest brands of cigars and tobacco at

Gardner & Co., 27 N. Tejon St.

SOMETHING NEW!

"DELMONICO BOUQUET" CIGAR.

10C STRAIGHT 10C

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GORDON . .
THE
. . TAILOR.

NOBBY
Fall Suitings!
AT BOTTOM PRICES.

No. 11 Pike's Peak Ave.

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Confectionery, Bakery,
AND
Short Order Restaurant.

[illegible] Daily and Business Men's Lunch At 11:30 to 2 P.

Oysters in Every Style.

Largest Assortment of Candy in the City.

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THOMAS GOUGH, [illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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[illegible] $8 00 | Six months ... $3 00
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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

Advertisers having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
No claims are allowed against employes of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
H. A. RISLEY
Manager of the Gazette

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID
Of New York

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor
J. C. HELM,
of El Paso county
For Lieutenant Governor
J. M. DOWNING,
of Pitkin county
For Secretary of State
E. J. EATON,
of El Paso county
For Treasurer,
HARRY MULNIX,
of Las Animas county
For Auditor
HARRY TARBELL,
of Montrose county
For Attorney General,
C. S. LIBBY
of Chaffee county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
C. B. TIMBERLAKE,
of Phillips county.
For Regents of the State University
J. TEMPLE,
of Boulder county;
PROF. KNAPP,
of Arapahoe county
For Judge of Supreme Court to fill vacancy
GEORGE W. ALLEN,
of Arapahoe.
For Electors at Large,
D. H. MOFFATT,
of Arapahoe county;
THOS. M. BOWEN,
of Rio Grande county.
For Elector, First District,
J. W. HANNA,
of Huerfano county.
For Elector Second District,
BENJ. H. EATON,
of Weld county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Commissioner,
W. S. BOYNTON.
For County Judge,
IRA HARRIS.
For County Representatives
J. E. REYNOLDS,
A. L. HUMPHREY
M. M. BALDWIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Second District—For Congressman,
H. H. EDDY.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

Third District—For Senator,
C. E. STUBBS

The principal issue at the coming election is the credit of the state. But it would be a great mistake to assume that this question does not equally interest all classes, or that the interests of one set of men are opposed to those of another. If the employer of labor is concerned as to the effect the success of the People's party might have on intending investors, the laboring man is none the less interested that the prosperity of the firm or company by which he is employed may continue and that there may be opened new opportunities for employment. The harm that has come to other states from the Calamity party is not a matter of inference, it is evidenced by the direct testimony of those most concerned. Investors do not favorably consider a state where repudiation and confiscation are popular ideas. The success of the People's party will be felt as a disgrace in Colorado, it will be a subject for reproach from outside. It will make it harder to borrow money and harder to get employment, it will check the opening of mines, the building of cities and the construction of manufactories. It will decrease the prosperity of the state and delay its progress.

It should not be forgotten that when the Omaha convention added the free silver plank to their greenback platform that the Colorado Democracy had promised them the support of the state if they would endorse silver. For a few votes they would have endorsed anything that did not involve giving up the subtreasury and unlimited greenbacks.

The bill introduced by Senator Stanford, a Republican, providing for a currency based on land, is almost as objectionable as Jerry Simpson's subtreasury scheme. But the Republican party did not endorse the sub treasury plan in its platform, as the People's party did.

In reading the account of the Columbian celebration in Chicago no one should overlook the great Commemoration ode, to be found on the fifth page of this number.

In the west it is the third party, but in the east it is the fourth. Bidwell will probably get more votes in the country than Weaver.

To day is the last chance to register. If you are not registered you cannot vote.

A Query.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 21, 1892.
To the Editor of The Gazette:

Why was there no flag raising at our west side Locke building? This question was asked repeatedly by the patrons of our school as we gathered to listen to excellent exercises appropriate to the day. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and held by the teacher and pupils and we could not but feel that our school was worthy the same advantages enjoyed by [illegible] schools of the city.

A WESTSIDER.

WORLD'S FAIR.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

and sustained by government funds. It is so far reaching that it encircles the globe.

Without touching upon politics, suffrage, or other irrelevant issues, this unique organization of women for women will devote itself to the promotion of their industrial interests. It will address itself to the formation of a public sentiment which will favor woman's industrial equality, and her receiving just compensation for services rendered. It will try to secure for her work the consideration and respect which it deserves, and establish her importance as an economic factor. To this end, it will endeavor to obtain and install in these buildings exhibits showing the value of her contributions to the industries, sciences and arts, as well as statistics giving the proportionate amount of her work in every country.

Of all the changes that have resulted from the great ingenuity and inventiveness of the race, there is none that equals in importance to woman the application of machinery to the performance of the never-ending tasks that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hands. The [illegible] from the household to the various factories where such work is now done of spinning, carrying, weaving, knitting the weaving of [illegible] fabrics, sewing the cutting and making of garments and many other laborious occupations, has enabled her to lift her eyes from the drudgery that has oppressed her since prehistoric days.

The result is that women as a sex have been liberated. They now have time to think, to be educated, to plan and pursue careers of their own choosing. Consider the value to the race of one half of its members being enabled to throw aside the intolerable bondage of ignorance that has always weighed them down! See the innumerable technical professional and art schools, academies and colleges that have been suddenly called into existence by the unwonted demand! It is only about one hundred years since girls were first permitted to attend the free schools of Boston. They were then allowed to take the places of boys for whom the schools were instituted, during the season when the latter were helping to gather in the harvest.

It is not strange that woman is drinking deeply of the long-denied fountain of knowledge. She had been told, until she almost believed it, by her physician, that she was of too delicate and nervous an organization to endure the application and mental strain of the school room—by the scientist that the quality of the gray matter of her brain would not enable her to grasp the great sciences, and that its peculiar convolutions made it impossible for her to follow a logical proposition from premise to conclusion by her anxious parents that there was nothing that a man so abominated as a learned woman, *nothing so unlovely as a blue stocking*, and yet she comes, smiling from her curriculum with her honors fresh upon her, healthy and wise, forcing us to acknowledge that she is more than ever attractive, companionable and useful.

What is to be done with this strong, self-poised creature of glowing imagination and high ideals, who evidently intends, as a natural and inherent right, to pursue her self-development in her chosen line of work? Is the world ready to give her industrial and intellectual independence, and to open all doors *before her? The human race is not so* rich in talent, genius, and useful creative energy that it can afford to allow any considerable proportion of those valuable attributes to be wasted or unproductive, even though they be possessed by women.

The sex which numbers more than one-half the population of the world is forced to enter the keen competition of life with many disadvantages, both real and factitious. Are the legitimate compensation and honors that should come as the result of ability and merit to be denied on the untenable ground of sex aristocracy?

We are told by scientists that the educated eye and ear of to-day are capable of detecting subtle harmonies and delicate gradations of sound and color that were imperceptible to our ancestors; that artists and musicians will consequently never reach the last possible combination of tones, or of tints, because their field will widen before them disclosing, constantly, new beauties and attractions. We can not doubt that human intelligence will gain as much by development, that it will vibrate with new power because of the uplifting of one-half of its members—and of that half, which is, perhaps, conceded to be the more moral, sympathetic, and imaginative—from darkness into light.

As a result of the freedom and training now granted them, we may confidently await, not a renaissance, but the first blooming of the perfect flower of womanhood. After centuries of careful pruning into conventional shapes, to meet the requirements of an artificial standard, the shears and props have been thrown away. We shall learn by watching the beauty and the vigor of the natural growth in the open air and sunshine, how artificial and false was the ideal we had previously cherished. Our efforts to frustrate nature will seem grotesque, *for she may always be trusted to preserve her types.* Our utmost hope is, that woman may become a more congenial companion and fit partner for her illustrious mate, whose destiny she has shared during the centuries.

We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface and to understand that the old order of things has passed away, and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved and endorsed the plans of the board of lady managers, and as was manifested by their liberal appropriation for carrying them out.

We most heartily appreciate the assistance given us by the president of the United States, the department of state, and our foreign ministers. We hope to have occasion to thank all of the other great departments of the government before we finish our work.

Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash-light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?

THE TENDER OF THE BUILDINGS.

The one great feature of the exercises, the tender of the buildings and their acceptance, was now in order and a hush now fell on the audience, as President Palmer of the national commission and President Higinbotham of the local directory rose from their seats on either side of the chair, advanced toward and faced each other. Mr. Higinbotham spoke first and in a brief but appropriate address made tender of the structures in the name of the World's Columbian Exposition to the World's Columbian commission, by this act surrendering control of the buildings so far as the local organization is concerned. Mr. Higinbotham said:

HON. T. W. PALMER, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION—But yesterday these surrounding acres composed a dismal morass—a resting place for the wild fowls in their migratory flight. To-day they stand transformed by art and science into a beauty, and grandeur unrivaled by any other spot on earth.

Herein we behold a miniature representation of that marvelous material development, and that unprecedented growth of national greatness which since the day of Columbus, have characterized the history of this new world.

The [illegible] boy strolling along the shore of this inland sea carelessly threw a pebble into the [illegible] waters. From that center of agitation there spread the circling wave, which fainter and still fainter grew, until lost at *last in the distant calm.* Not so did the great thought come and vanish which has culminated in those preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not the suggestive impulse of any single brain or locality that originated this noble enterprise. From many minds and many localities there seemed to come, spontaneously and in unison, the suggestions for a Columbian celebration. Those individual and local sentiments did not die out like the waves, but in an inverse ratio grew more and more powerful, until they mingled and culminated in the grand and universal resolve of the American people "It shall be done."

To-day, sir, on behalf of the board of directors, representing the citizens of Chicago, to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to the World's Columbian Commission these buildings, for dedication to the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

In viewing the work thus far accomplished, we gladly acknowledge ourselves debtors to the patriotic pride of our fellow citizens throughout the land, to the kindly interest manifested by the president of the United States, to the generosity of the congress, to the hearty sympathy of the civilized nations of the earth, and to the efficient co-operation of the honorable commission which you represent.

The citizens of Chicago have cherished the ambition to furnish the facilities for the exposition, which in character should assume a national and international importance. They entertain the pleasing hope that they have not come short of the nation's demand and of the world's expectation. Permit us, sir, to believe that it was not a narrow ambition, born of local pride and selfishness that asked for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Rather let it justly be said that it was in view of the fact that 25,000,000 of people live within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, and that standing here, so near the center of population, Chicago would be accessible to a larger number of American people who are the creators of our wealth and prosperity than would any other city on the continent. The citizens of Chicago have been actuated by the most patriotic sentiments in asking for the location of the exposition at this place. Animated by the most public-spirited motives, *they have made such preparations for* the exposition as we trust you cannot but look upon with satisfaction.

The fidelity and remarkable skill of the master artists of construction must be a justification of the pride with which we point to the structures which rise about us in such graceful and magnificent proportions. In furnishing grounds and buildings which should meet the modern demand for utility and scientific adaptation, we have not done violence, let us hope, to the growing love for the beautiful which gratifies the eye and educates the taste. Nature, science and art have been called upon to contribute their richest gifts to make these grounds and buildings worthy of your acceptance.

The board of directors now beg leave to tender to the World's Columbian Commission and to the nation these buildings in fulfillment of Chicago's pledge and in honor of the great event we celebrate.

Having performed his part Mr. Higinbotham resumed his seat and his place was taken by Vice-president Morton, who was received with shouts and cheers and hand-clapping lasting for a full minute. In eloquent terms President Palmer made known the acceptance by the national commission of the structures and requested the vice-president to dedicate both buildings and grounds to humanity.

AN OVATION TO MORTON.

It was when Mr. Morton faced the audience to make his response that the ovation already referred to was inaugurated. He was evidently taken aback by its sincerity, warmth and heartiness, for in the first few lines of his address his voice was almost inaudible, but he soon recovered his wonted self-possession and succeeded in making himself heard to much better advantage than some of the preceding speakers. Owing to the lateness of the hour, for dusk was beginning to approach, he considerably abridged the speech he had prepared, an example that was followed by all the subsequent speakers and orators. The address of the vice president was frequently punctuated by applause, and when in conclusion he said with all the strength of his lungs, "God save the United States of America," a cheer repeated over and over again swept through the building and from the gallery came a magnificent burst of music inaugurating the Hallelujah chorus.

WATTERSON'S ORATION.

Meanwhile, Henry Watterson, who had slept while the other distinguished guests were parading and consequently put in a decidedly late appearance, was resurrected from the background of the stage and was presented. When President Davis presented him as the Columbian orator, the audience gave him one of those hearty receptions that are especially appreciated by Kentuckians. His address was an eloquent one and delivered with his usual vim and vigor. He closed with an eloquent peroration and resumed his seat, or rather taking a new seat that had been provided for him while he was speaking, was congratulated by Mr. Depew, Cardinal Gibbons and several other distinguished men in his immediate vicinity.

"The chorus will now sing the Star Spangled Banner," announced Director-general Davis, "and everybody is invited to join in the refrain." The audience rose and as the strains of the grand old anthem floated through the structure they lent the inspiration of their voices to the great volume of patriotic harmony. They were so much in earnest that they would doubtless have sung it three times over could they have had their way, but it was getting darker, and the presiding officer hastened to introduce America's old man eloquent, Chauncey M. Depew. The New Yorker was accorded a reception only second to that which fell upon the vice-president. But, without waiting for the applause to die away, he dived into his oration, the sentiments of which found a clear-toned echo in the hearts of his audience. The great New York after-dinner talker demonstrated that there was something in him higher than the ability to make a postprandial response, for he was the only one of all the speakers that secured a sufficient lessening of the all pervading murmur of voices to permit a proper hearing of what he had to say by the greatest possible number. Mr. Depew said:

DEPEW'S SPEECH.

This day belongs not to America but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The Cross on Calvary was hope, the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first Columbus would *never have sailed, but for the second* there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian and Roman empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born and force was the [illegible] source and exercise of authority both by church and state when Columbus sailed from Palos. The wise men traveled from the east toward the west under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men before God and the law moved westward from Calvary with its revolutionary influence upon [illegible] institutions to the Atlantic ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, *from Germany and Holland*, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy have under its guidance and inspiration moved west and again west building states and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization, which the republic of the United States will here present, and to which through its chief magistrate it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendant miracle.

The anarchy and chaos which followed the breaking up of the Roman empire necessarily produced the feudal system. The people preferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs became the vassals of territorial lords. The reign of physical force is one of perpetual struggle for the mastery. Power which rests upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The king destroyed the lord, and the monarchy succeeded feudalism. Neither of these institutions considered or consulted the people. They had no part, but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mastery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, made possible the construction of the highways of freedom. Under its [illegible] races could unite, and [illegible] be [illegible] law substituted for brute force, and right for might. It founded and endowed universities and encouraged commerce. It conceded no political privileges but unconsciously prepared its subjects to demand them.

Absolutism in the state and bigoted intolerance in the church, shackled popular unrest and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifteenth century. The divine right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt *against tyranny*, and the problems of science whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of astronomy or geography were solved or submerged by ecclesiastical decree. The dungeon was ready for the philosopher who proclaimed the truths of the solar system, or the navigator who would prove the sphericity of the earth. An English Gladstone or a French Gambetta or a German Bismarck or an Italian Garibaldi or a Spanish Castelar would have been thought monsters and their deaths at the stake or on the scaffold and under the anathemas of the church would have received the praise and approval of kings and nobles, of priests and peoples. Reason had no seat in spiritual or temporal realms. Punishment was the incentive to patriotism and piety was held possible by torture. Confessions of faith extorted from the writhing victim on the rack were believed efficacious in saving his soul from fires eternal beyond the grave. For all that humanity to-day cherishes as its best heritage and choicest gifts there was neither thought nor hope.

Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos Guttenberg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition and open the prison doors of the mind. They had invented the printing press, and movable types. The prior adoption of a cheap process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its succeeding efforts, was for the people. The universities and the schoolmen, the privileged and the learned few of that age, were longing for the revelation and preservation of the classic treasures of antiquity hidden, and yet insecure in monastic cells and libraries. But the first born of the marvellous creation of these primitive printers of Mayence, was the printed Bible. The priceless contributions of Greece and Rome to the intellectual training and development of the modern world came afterwards, through the same wondrous machine. The force, however which made possible America, and its reflex influence on Europe, was the open Bible by the family fireside. And yet neither the enlightenment of the new learning, nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening, could break through the crust of caste which had been forming for centuries. Church and state had so dexterously interwoven the bars of privilege and authority that liberty was impossible from within. Its piercing light and fervent heat must penetrate from without.

Civil and religious freedom are founded upon the individual and his independence, his worth, his rights and his equal status and opportunity. For his planting and development, a new land must be found, where with limitless areas for expansion the avenues of progress would have no bars of custom or heredity, of social orders or privileged classes. The time had come for the emancipation of the mind and soul of humanity. The factors wanting for its fulfillment were the new world and its discoverer.

God always has in training some commanding genius for the control of great crises in the affairs of nations and peoples. The number of those leaders are less than the centuries, but their lives are the history of human progress. Though Caesar and Charlemagne, and Hildebrand, and Luther, and William the Conqueror and Oliver Cromwell, and all the epoch makers prepared Europe for the event, and contributed to the result, the lights which illumine our firmament to-day are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the savior.

Neither realism nor romance furnishes a more striking and picturesque figure than that of Christopher Columbus. The mystery about his origin heightens the charm of his story. That he came from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with the struggles of our period. Forty four authentic portraits of him have descended to us, and no two of them are the counterfeits of the same person. Each reveals a character as distinct as its canvas. Strength and weakness, intellectuality and stupidity, high moral purpose and brutal ferocity, purity and licentiousness, the dreamer and the miser, the pirate and the puritan, are the types from which we may select our hero. We dismiss the painter, and piercing with the clarified vision of the dawn of the twentieth century the veil of four hundred years, we construct our Columbus.

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genoa or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their prey, had developed a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown beyond the highways of travel, which roused an unquenchable thirst for adventure and research. The study of the narratives of previous explorers and diligent questionings of the daring spirits who had ventured far toward the fabled west gradually evolved a theory which became in his mind so fixed a fact that he could inspire others with his own passionate beliefs. The words "that is a lie" written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo, which is still to be found in a Genoese library, illustrate the scepticism of his beginning, and the first vision of the New World the fulfillment of his faith.

To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations this poor and unknown dreamer must win the support of kings and overcome the hostility of the church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man living who was so great in power or lineage or learning that he could accomplish either. Unaided and alone he succeeded in arousing the jealousies of sovereigns and dividing the councils of the ecclesiastics. "I will command your fleet and discover for you new realms, but only on condition that you confer on me hereditary nobility the admiralty of the ocean and the vice royalty and one-tenth the revenues of the New World," were his haughty terms to King John of Portugal. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the Convent of Rabida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella and rising to imperial dignity in his rags embodied the same royal conditions in his petition. The capture of Granada, the expulsion of Islam from Europe, and the triumph of the Cross aroused the admiration and devotion of Christendom. But this proud beggar holding in his grasp the potential promise, and dominion of El Dorado and Cathay divided with the Moslem surrender the attention of sovereigns and of bishops. France and England indicated a desire to hear his theories, and see his maps while he was still a suppliant *at the gates of the camp of Castile and Aragon*, the sport of its courtiers the the scoff of its confessors. His unshakable faith that Christopher Columbus was commissioned from heaven both by his name and by divine command to carry "Christ across the sea" to new continents and pagan peoples lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse and a contemptuous court that he was proof against the rebuffs of fortune or of friends. To conquer the prejudices of the clergy, to win the approval and financial support of the state, to venture upon that unknown ocean which, according to the beliefs of the age was peopled with demons and savage beasts of frightful shape and from which there was no possibility of return required the zeal of Peter the Hermit, the chivalric courage of the Cid and the imagination of Dante. Columbus belonged to that high order of cranks who confidently walk where angels fear to tread and often become the benefactors of their country or their kind.

It was a happy omen of the position which woman was to hold in America, that the only person who comprehended the majestic scope of his plans and the invincible quality of his genius was the able and gracious queen of Castile. Isabella alone of all the dignitaries of that age shares with Columbus the honors of his great achievement. She arrayed her kingdom and her private fortune behind the enthusiasm of this mystic mariner and posterity pays homage to her wisdom and faith.

The overthrow of the Mahometan power in Spain would have been a forgotten scene in one of the innumerable acts in the grand drama of history had not Isabella conferred immortality upon herself her husband and their dual crown by her recognition of Columbus. The [illegible] spirit of the queen and the high purpose of the explorer inspired the voyage, subdued the mutinous crew and prevailed over the raging storms. They covered with the divine radiance of religion and humanity the degrading search for gold and the horrors of its quest, which filled the first century of conquest with every form of lust and greed.

The mighty soul of the great Admiral was undaunted by the ingratitude of Princes and the hostility of the people by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was uttering the means and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem *from the infidel.* He did not know what time has revealed, that while the [illegible] of the Crusades of Godfrey of Bouillon and Richard of the Lion Heart was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the one death, the other life. The tomb of the Saviour was a narrow and empty vault, precious only for its memories of the supreme tragedy of the centuries but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God.

The rulers of the Old World began with partitioning the New. To them the discovery was expansion of empire and grandeur to the throne. Vast territories whose resources and possibilities were little understood and whose extent was greater than the kingdoms of the sovereigns were the gifts to court favorites and the prizes of royal approval. But the [illegible] intelligence and independence [illegible] have had no future. They were the passengers upon the caravels of Columbus and [illegible] unconsciously making for the [illegible] and religious liberty. Thinkers who [illegible] capable of high [illegible] sibilities and pious people [illegible] Bible to that union of state and church which each serves the other [illegible] of both fled to these [illegible] from intolerable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with medieval problems.

The northern continent was divided between England, France and Spain, [illegible] between Spain and Portugal. France wanting the capacity for colonization which still characterizes her gave up her western possessions and left the English who have the genius of universal empire masters of North America. The development of the experiment in the English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people and by the people was inaugurated and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled New England and the Cavalier in the south. They represented the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution and elastic enough for indefinite extension to meet the requirements in government of ever enlarging areas of population and the needs of progress and growth.

The Mayflower with the Pilgrims and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints and first cargo of slaves represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the commercial spirit of Great Britain, and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of Protestants against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the Declaration of Independence, liberated the slaves and founded the free commonwealths which form the republic of the United States.

Platforms of principles by petition or protest, or statement have been as frequent as revolts against established authority. They are part of the political literature of all nations. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776 is the only one of them which arrested the attention of the world when it was published and has held its undivided interest ever since. The vocabulary of the equality of man had been in familiar use by philosophers and statesmen for ages. It expressed noble sentiments, but their application was limited to classes or conditions. The masses cared little for them nor remembered them long. Jefferson's superb crystalization of the popular opinion that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness had its force and effect in being the deliberate utterance of the people. It swept away in a single sentence kings and nobles, peers and prelates. It was Magna Charta and the petition of rights planted in the virgin soil of the American wilderness and bearing richer and riper fruit. Under its vitalizing influence upon the individual the farmer left his plow in the furrow, the lawyer his books and briefs, the merchant his shop and the workman his bench to enlist in the patriot army. They were fighting for themselves and their children. They embodied the idea in their constitution in the immortal words with which that great instrument of liberty and order begins: "We, the people of the United States do ordain."

The scope and limitations of this idea of freedom have neither been misinterpreted nor misunderstood. The laws of nature in their application to the rise and recognition of men according to their mental, moral, spiritual and physical endowments are left undisturbed. But the accident of birth gives no rank and confers no privilege. Equal rights and common opportunity for all have been the spurs of ambition and the motors of progress. They have established the common schools and built the public libraries. A sovereign people have learned and enforced the lesson of free education. The practice of government is itself a liberal education. People who make their own laws need no law givers. After a century of successful trial the system has passed the period of experiment, and its demonstrated permanency and power are revolutionizing the governments of the world. It has raised the largest armies of modern times for self preservation and at the successful termination of the war returned the soldiers to the pursuits of peace. It has so adjusted itself to the [illegible] of the defeated, that [illegible] and our common [illegible] anarchists have preached their [illegible] doctrines but have made no converts. They have tried to inaugurate a reign of terror under the banner of the violent seizure and distribution of property only to be defeated and punished and executed by the law made by the people and enforced by juries selected from the people and judges and prosecuting officers elected by the people. Socialism finds disciples only among those who were its votaries before they were forced to fly from their native land, but it does not take root upon American soil. The state neither supports nor permits taxation to maintain the church. The citizen can worship God according to his belief and conscience, or he may neither reverence nor recognize [illegible]. And yet religion has [illegible] abound the ministries [illegible] and millions of dollars are contributed annually for the evangelization of the world. This land of [illegible] is a Christian country and [illegible] practical Christianity is the [illegible] principle.

Benjamin Franklin [illegible] amused the [illegible] his talks about liberty and [illegible] scientists of France by [illegible] from the clouds. [illegible] Edison is but a [illegible] benefactor [illegible] contact and [illegible] thrills and [illegible] Power and [illegible] ports have been [illegible] inventive genius [illegible] independence sixty [illegible] happy homes and [illegible] our borders. We have [illegible] beyond the visions of Columbus [illegible] De Soto [illegible] freeholders the savings banks [illegible] rate its universal distribution [illegible] are its possessions and a ministry [illegible] ing and living in the elements which make the toiler a self-respecting [illegible] avenues of hope and ambition [illegible] all that gives breadth of scope and keen [illegible] ure to existence the people [illegible] enjoy advantages far beyond those of other lands. The unequaled and phenomenal progress of the country has opened wonderful opportunities for making fortunes and stimulated to madness the desire and rush for the accumulation of money. Material prosperity has not debased literature nor debauched the press, it has neither paralyzed nor [illegible] intellectual activity. American science and letters have received rank and recognition in the older centers of learning. The demand for high education [illegible] the resources of the ancient [illegible] foundation and splendid endowments of colleges all over the [illegible]. Journals unrivaled for their ability independence and power that thrive not [illegible] patronage of government or the subsidies of wealth but in the support of a nation of newspaper readers. The humblest and poorest person has in periodicals whose price is counted in pennies, a library larger, fuller and more varied than was within the reach of the rich in the time of Columbus.

[illegible]

[illegible] and enjoys a personal republic. [illegible] George III [illegible] enlarged suffrage [illegible]

The time has arrived for [illegible] between the Old World and the New. The [illegible] institutions welcome to our ports all the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry mark the passing period. Unwatched and unlimited immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against illiteracy, pauperism and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poor houses or our jails. We cannot admit those who come to undermine our institutions and subvert our laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for and receive with open arms those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this exhibition are peace and kinship.

Three millions of Germans who are among the best citizens of the republic send greeting to the Fatherland their pride in its glorious history, its ripe literature, its traditions and associations. Irish equal in numbers to those who still remain upon the Emerald Isle who have illustrated their devotion to their adopted country on many a battlefield fighting for the Union and its perpetuity, have rather intensified than diminished their love for the Land of the shamrock and their sympathy with the aspirations of their brethren at home. The *Italian, the Spaniard* and the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Swede and the Dane, the English, the Scotch and the Welsh are none the less loyal and devoted Americans because in this congress of their kin the tendrils of affection draw them closer to the hills and valleys, the legends and the [illegible] associated with their youth.

Edmund Burke speaking in the British Parliament with prophetic voice said: "A great revolution has happened—a revolution made not by chopping and changing of power in any of the existing states but by the appearance of a new state of a new species in a new part of the globe. It has made as great a change in all the relations and balances and gravitations of power as the appearance of a new planet would in the system of the solar world." Thus was the humiliation of our successful revolt tempered *to the motherland* by pride in the state created by her children. If we claim heritage in Bacon, Shakespeare and Milton we also acknowledge that it was for liberties guaranteed Englishmen by sacred charters our fathers triumphantly fought. While wisely rejecting thrones and caste and privilege and an established church in their new born state they adopted the substance of English liberty and the body of English law. Closer relations than with other lands and a common language rendering easy interchanges of criticism and opinion sometimes irritate [illegible] but the heart of Republican America [illegible] aspirations of the people of Great Britain.

The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The Parthenon and the cathedral exhausted the genius of the ancient and the skill of the mediaeval architects in housing the statue or spirit of Deity. In their [illegible] they are monuments [illegible] against the ruthless enmity of nations which forced art to flee to the altar for protection. The United States welcome the sister republics of the southern and northern continents and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia with the products of their lands, of their skill and of their industry to this city of yesterday yet clothed with royal splendor as the Queen of the Great Lakes. The artists and architects of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fitly illustrate the height of our civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizing the powers of nature [illegible] welfare. The result is this Park of Palaces. [illegible]

If interest in the affairs [illegible] spirit of [illegible]

[illegible]

artillery broke in with the last number on the programme, "One Hundred Years, The National Salute." Between the booming of the cannon the director general stepped before his desk. "I pronounce these ceremonies closed," he said. The great event had reached an end.

Darkness had come upon the great structure before the programme of exercises had concluded and damp penetrating air from the lake began to make itself manifest. The distinguished visitors on the stage made haste to re-enter their carriages, while the multitude which had been slowly thinning out for an hour or more began to pour itself out of the thirty or forty exits and to break away in the direction of the steam and cable cars. Contrary to expectations the transportation facilities that had been provided were fully equal to the emergency. There was little crushing and rushing, not even a semblance of a miniature panic, and no thousands were compelled to pass the night as best they could in the cold and desolate buildings. Heavy loaded trains departed every few moments and empty ones arrived. People took their turns good naturedly and the crowds were handled in apple-pie order. Before 11 o'clock the last load of passengers had [illegible] northward, and the great structure recently so full of life and noise was [illegible] save for the steady tramp of the [illegible] of the Columbian guard.

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—By no means the least interesting or important of the inaugural ceremonies connected with the great Columbian Exposition were those of the World's Congress Auxiliary at the Auditorium this evening. The dedication this afternoon of that part of the exposition to be devoted to the commercial and mechanical progress of the world was followed in the evening by the inauguration *of another*—the intellectual branch—whose achievements are expected to be grand and lasting. The enterprise has enlisted in its support the most brilliant minds in the intellectual world, has been recognized by the national government as the proper agency to conduct great international conventions to be held during the World's Fair, to provide places where the leaders of thought may consider the living questions of their various departments, for popular meetings and to secure the publication of the proceedings of such congresses as a valuable and enduring memorial of the fair. The great hall was inadequate for the accommodation of those who desired to take part in the proceedings, the popular interest in the occasion *being heightened* by the announcement that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul would deliver the principal address of the evening.

The opening invocation was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, chairman of the general committee of the auxiliary on religious congresses. After the committee on behalf of the World's Congress Auxiliary by the president, Charles C. Bonney, the Woman's Branch greeting was extended by Mrs. Potter Palmer, president, as follows:

"The Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, representing the marvellous progress of women during the last four centuries, unites most cordially in this greeting and sends congratulations to the leaders of that progress in all enlightened lands."

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice-president of the Woman's Auxiliary followed with a salutation in honor of Queen Isabella in which she said:

"The assistance which Columbus received from Queen Isabella enabled him to discover and reveal the American continents. The aid which enlightened womanhood, the queen of this new age, now offers to all men, will enable especially the toiling millions, to find in their own countries new worlds of intellectual and moral enjoyment, enhanced material prosperity, improved social conditions and the rich fruitage of resulting peace."

Introducing the orator of the evening, Archbishop Ireland, President Bonney said:

"The dedication ceremonies of the World's exposition will be incomplete without a proper presentation of the plans and purposes of the World's Congress Auxiliary, the progress made and the success assured. The auxiliary therefore sought for such presentation an orator equal to the occasion and whose name would command attention in the old world as well as in the new. Such an orator it found in the Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, who will now deliver the oration on World's Congresses of 1893."

The noted prelate was accorded a most cordial reception as he arose to respond.

Archbishop Ireland's address was of considerable length and was listened to with marked attention.

The meeting closed with an invocation by Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago.

THE GREAT FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—To-night the dedicatory exercises closed with the most brilliant and gorgeous display of fireworks ever given in the world. To avoid the concentration of a mass of people this display was divided into three parts and given in as many parts of the World's Fair city. A display was given at Washington park at the south, Lincoln park at the north and Garfield park on the west side. The largest crowd congregated at Washington park which is the most accessible from the heart of the city, but it is estimated that no less than 200,000 people saw each one of these displays. At 8 o'clock the heavens commenced to assume the fiery canopy that crowned the city with the most magnificent blaze of glory that the world ever saw. The display opened with a salute of 100 fifteen inch aerial meteors which exploded at an altitude of 800 feet and sent a shower of fire back to the earth. As this died away each park suddenly blazed forth in a general illumination from 500 prismatic lights fed by electricity changing colors at times and throwing over the trees the tints of the national colors and the newly adopted municipal terracotta. Then 500 five-pound rockets rushed toward the skies from the three parks tinging their tints with those of the heavens. From time to time the parks were brilliantly illuminated with [illegible] in generous quantities. One of the crowning features of the marvellous display was the magnificent Columbian bouquet made by the flight of 15,000 rockets—at the same moment from each of the three parks. This is the largest flight of rockets known in the history of the world and its beauty cannot be fully described in words. For two minutes the effect was seen in every part of the city and for miles around it. The heavens were [illegible] a sea of fire in every color of the rainbow and forming the most gorgeous canopy that ever clothed any city on either continent. In each of the parks five [illegible] shells sixty inches in circumference and weighing 110 pounds were thrown from [illegible] 700 feet where they [illegible] forming a picture of marvelous grandeur. These were the largest bomb-shells ever made of this kind. One of the [illegible] of the many features on the [illegible] was the star spangled banner [illegible] in the sky at an altitude [illegible] The flag was 300 feet in [illegible] design never before [illegible] work. They were attached to [illegible] under the direction of [illegible] Quincy. [illegible] the famous [illegible] took care of them into the [illegible]. When at the proper altitude [illegible] was [illegible] from the balloon [illegible] the suspended flag [illegible] forth in all its glory, a [illegible] in pyrotechnics without a precedent. [illegible] burned for five minutes and it is safe to say that the American flag never appeared before in a position of such exalted [illegible]. The set pieces were of a character that brought out a wealth of enthusiasm from the great assemblies. Upon these the [illegible] pyrotechnical artists in the world have been working for six months and their efforts were rewarded in the magnificent display they made. The first of these occupied 100 square feet of space and bore the inscription in fire "Chicago Welcomes the Nations of the Earth, 1492-1892," supported by two American eagles above which were brought out the various World's Fair buildings.

Then a set [illegible] square feet [illegible] with an arm of [illegible] Columbus [illegible] fleet, the [illegible] Santa Maria and [illegible] Every few [illegible] the colors of the [illegible] changed and as [illegible] the onlookers was [illegible] crowd wild. The largest set piece [illegible] of fireworks. As a companion [illegible] landing of the great discoverer at San Salvador was given [illegible] Niagara Falls was given in fire [illegible] presenting a cataract [illegible] in length of [illegible] effect never [illegible] also many [illegible] when 10 [illegible] rate fireworks [illegible] closed with the [illegible] 15,000 rockets.

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203 N. Cascade [illegible] rooms, bath, and stable, large improved grounds
232 E. Monument [illegible] rooms and bath, electric lights
33 W. Cache la Poudre [illegible] rooms and bath, stable
605 N. Cascade av. [illegible] rooms and bath, stable
413 N. Nevada av. [illegible] rooms, barn
16 E. Boulder st. [illegible] rooms and bath
217 N. Wasatch [illegible] rooms and stable
Unfurnished.
San Miguel st. near Nevada ave., [illegible] rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights
West Bijou street, new brick house [illegible] rooms, all conveniences
13 S. Nevada 12 rooms and bath
31 W. Bijou st. 9 rooms and bath, heat and electricity
24 N. Weber st. [illegible] rooms, bath, furnace
Monument st. [illegible] rooms and bath, furnace and electricity
33 W. Cache la Poudre [illegible] rooms and bath
721 N. Tejon st. 6 rooms
Uintah street, 8 rooms, stable
521 E. St. Vrain [illegible] rooms, partly furnished
3 W. Las Animas, 4 rooms
307 S. Weber, 4 rooms
Small chicken ranch north of town
Nob Hill 6 rooms
713 S. Nevada ave. [illegible] rooms
Stores and Offices [illegible]
5 E. Pike's Peak ave.
Store on W. Huerfano st.
[illegible] in Carpenter Block.
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[illegible] roughly m[illegible] occasion and their [illegible]logues were patri[illegible] emory of the great [illegible]d his deeds thor[illegible] audience. Miss [illegible] welcome in a [illegible] Brannon [illegible] grand [illegible] gave [illegible] who he was [illegible] and where he [illegible] Columbia my [illegible] as accepted [illegible] Our [illegible]llowed by a piano [illegible] of the [illegible]resented Miss H [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss A Drain [illegible] sang [illegible] very sweetly [illegible] was the [illegible] following

[illegible] Anderson

[illegible] McCallum

[illegible] McCallum Miss A Ryan

Miss M Clifford Russell

[illegible] Gilmore Balmer

Strother

[illegible] H McCurdy Miss A Drain Miss M Quinlan

[illegible] interesting part [illegible] displayed [illegible] ments as well [illegible]ongs and recita[illegible]

[illegible]ORS

[illegible] new High school [illegible]teresting The [illegible] steps at the [illegible] in the presence [illegible] The mem[illegible] Sons of America [illegible]mmander C L [illegible]opened with a [illegible] school, under [illegible] Bach the song [illegible] with God' [illegible] behalf of his [illegible] from the top of [illegible] it caught the Star Spangled [illegible]cheered for "Old [illegible] his address gave [illegible]R. celebration in [illegible] work of that [illegible] that the country [illegible] was organized [illegible] institutions, [illegible] schools It [illegible] the sectarian [illegible] endeavor to [illegible] in regard to [illegible] conclusion he [illegible] on behalf of

[illegible] B Turnbull, on [illegible] accepted [illegible] as follows [illegible] —In be[illegible] it is my duty flag from you, you for it In [illegible] seek an oppor[illegible] words what we [illegible] battles of the [illegible] captured from [illegible] stated on the [illegible] Its loss was a [illegible] effect the the flag The [illegible] take the flag Yet the men [illegible] and by com[illegible] and the [illegible] blare of [illegible] those gallant [illegible] very battle [illegible] to watch Only the [illegible] and the terri[illegible] brazen throats [illegible] of that de[illegible] The mountain [illegible] ascent begun. [illegible] fuses are above Their [illegible] the line is not [illegible] have seen the [illegible] surmounting [illegible] break over [illegible] breastworks [illegible] Then flag had [illegible] that it was [illegible] with smoke [illegible] with canister, [illegible] nearer to them [illegible] recovered [illegible] those great[illegible] in such dan[illegible] and courage their lives for [illegible] no rarer [illegible] century agone [illegible] that old flag [illegible] peace as well [illegible] are but [illegible] times of war, [illegible] well with physi[illegible] more insidi[illegible] men of And I promise [illegible] that we [illegible] that is re[illegible] women who [illegible] character [illegible] the south [illegible] his little [illegible] the prog[illegible] his charge [illegible] and the [illegible] dead and dy[illegible] looked up What is it [illegible] with [illegible] pointing with [illegible] south toward [illegible] And [illegible] gracefully [illegible] the storm [illegible] the pure [illegible] air we [illegible] the [illegible] up defend [illegible] pray that no [illegible] this building [illegible] within the [illegible] terrace or in [illegible] that floats

[illegible] speech, and cheers [illegible] principal and

[illegible] day was a day [illegible] hero a name [illegible] filled [illegible] patriotic [illegible] like a [illegible] heart of the [illegible]ectator because

animated with the [illegible] and [illegible] this [illegible] at this school [illegible] appropriate [illegible] of Columbus [illegible] department [illegible] force of teachers [illegible] ton, carried out an elaborate programme

At 9 25 a. m the pupils [illegible] respective departments [illegible] rehearsals were held [illegible] to the school grounds [illegible] low square [illegible] large number [illegible] and listened to the [illegible] proclamation [illegible] ing of the flag [illegible] joined [illegible] might have heard [illegible] principal of the [illegible] was [illegible] Day [illegible] by eight girls [illegible]

The St[illegible] music [illegible] grand [illegible] of the [illegible]

Probably the [illegible] was an exercise [illegible] sixth grade [illegible] the sixth grade [illegible] every [illegible] country [illegible] paint and the parts they [illegible] lows Columbia [illegible] history Hedwig Bich[illegible] Donald Gregg [illegible] Portugal Charles [illegible] children of Spain [illegible] Strachan Spanish sailors [illegible] Harry Stubbs [illegible] Lou Moore messenger [illegible] Daisy Frick

The recital of th[illegible] pupils of the se[illegible] of America by the [illegible] successful programme

THE LILLER [illegible]

The Liller school ex[illegible] and enjoyable affair [illegible] young people fr[illegible] the school [illegible] where informal exercises [illegible] the grounds marching in [illegible] ranks before those already [illegible] grounds who had [illegible] the men and women [illegible] dren do not [illegible] and when they hurrahed at the unfurling of Old Glory and the mention of Columbus [illegible] was the hurrah that came from the heart of innocence It is this spirit as demonstrated at Liller school that assures th[illegible] the flag and its traditions [illegible] these scholars manhood

Patriotic songs recitations etc composed the programme rendered in the school building The school then marched to the grounds and met a detachment of the G A R at the entrance and escorted them to the building strewing flowers in their path as they marched up the walk

The programme was followed out as published in Thursday's GAZETTE Miss Mills read the president's proclamation after which the school flag was raised by the members of the G A R. Rev H E Warner offered prayer and made a short address The programme was concluded by a flag drill by six [illegible] young girls and the singing of a national song

LOWELL SCHOOL.

The Columbus day programme prepared at the Lowell passed off pleasantly without friction or hitch of any kind Promptly at 8 30 the G A R. commanded by Charles Hewitt, took position in the center of the lower hall and the pupils marching with [illegible] passed by and formed in a double hollow square in the front yard, while nearly 200 visitors followed them and took positions near by on the east side of the square

After the reading of the Proclamation by the principal the flag was raised by Comrade Hall and "Old Glory" was duly cheered by both veterans and pupils. The "Salute" to the flag was then given in concert by pupils followed by an Ode to Colorado given in the same manner America was then sung heartily which was followed by an earnest Invocation by Rev Ormes of the Second Congregational church Then came the song of "Columbus Day" the "Official Address" by Frank Patsons and the ode "Columbia's Banner" very effectively read by Minnie Talbot

Col. George De La Vergne gave a short but stirring address to the boys and girls.

Rev J B Gregg spoke eloquently of Queen Isabella and of the increased power and importance of women in the world especially in the United States

Grand-commander D Heron of the G A R. followed with an address brimming over with patriotism and filled with brightest hopes for the future

The signal was then given and the children marched by the G A R in double ranks, each pupil saluting as he passed and visitors following to the different rooms in the building, where each teacher had prepared a short, attractive programme

Each room was prettily decorated and the exercises were effectively carried out Especially good were the flag drills and songs of the primary rooms. Taken altogether the entire programme was a pronounced success and its effect on the children who took part in it will be most lasting and beneficial

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

In common with the other schools throughout the city the Lincoln celebrated Columbian Day The teachers and pupils decorated the building and it was gay in bunting and flags as the result of the work of teachers and pupils Appropriate indoor exercises occupied the first half hour

At 9 30 the detachment of veterans were [illegible] by the color guard [illegible] in the platform in the yard Immediately the different grades came from the building keeping step to the beat of the drum The marching that followed as well as the order maintained throughout the exercises were very creditable to the pupils

The proclamation was then read the new flag raised by the veterans, accompanied by a salute of three rounds by the Sons of Veterans After this all joined in three cheers for "Old Glory" The pupils then saluted the flag and gave their oath of allegiance

The Rev Mellen gave some very appropriate and interesting remarks thoroughly appreciated by all present.

Miss Engleright read the Columbian Ode and Cloyd Goshen gave a declamation on "Christopher Columbus. Patriotic songs interspersed the programme

The day will long be remembered by the Lincoln pupils as a red letter day in their school life

[illegible] LOCKE SCHOOL

Columbus exercises were held at the West Side Locke building All the grades assembled in one room which was decorated with flags and bunting A clay bust of Columbus, made by Mr Richard Custer occupied a conspicuous place Mr Custer being greatly pleased with the clay work done by the pupils, made and presented the bust to show them the possibilities to be attained with common clay

About seventy visitors listened to the exercises which consisted of the official programme followed by songs and recitations

Bennie Richards was appreciated in his address of welcome and reference to the opening of the World's Fair

The eight little girls in the "Columbus Acrostic" and song of "Long Ago" were charming in their costumes of red white and blue. The song and chorus by Edith Collais Sadie Edwards Adel Finn Orah Wallace Dora Smith, Leland and La Verne Ridout was excellent.

The singing was good especially the song "Our Nation" by the fourth and fifth grades "The Story of Columbus," as told by fourth grade pupils showed thorough drill and preparation An essay by Ruth M Kinnie afforded much pleasure The Ode was rendered with good expression by Nellie Huffman

A FAMOUS PEDESTRIAN

Mr [illegible] Botzum [illegible] W[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] His story [illegible] representative of his paper [illegible] interesting [illegible] Mr B[illegible] heavy [illegible] just walked over from M[illegible] miles [illegible] engaged with his large correspondence [illegible]

Said he as an introduction "To tell you of my experiences during the past two years would require hours It is true that I have seen a little of the world and am traveling in a very novel way To hear of one traveling about the world on foot when there are so many more comfortable ways of traveling may seem strange but there is nothing strange about it It would be well if more exercise in this line would be taken by the people One learns to find not only health in walking but also pleasure When first I left my home about two years ago on my long journey I was with a friend and we did not get down to business That was in Europe When he returned to his American home I found myself alone and before I could realize what I was doing I found myself covering from twenty five to thirty miles per day and greatly improving in health As time passed by distances appeared shorter and I moved along much faster and with more pleasure During the past three months I have more than once surprised myself by walking from early morning until late in the evening over fifty miles My feet and limbs have become hardened to the work One thing I have learned which is of great advantage and that is not to worry I honestly believe that more people die from worry than from overwork At first I used to worry a great deal but I soon found that it was a poor paying business, and now I go along taking life just as she comes and make myself at home wherever I happen to stop let it be in a king's palace a humble cottage or on a tie pile I am now always in harmony with all surroundings and find life far more pleasant So far I have traveled on foot 8000 miles and I will continue my walk until I reach my home, which will increase the distance to about 10,000 miles The thing that worries me most is that of being considered by many as a tramp More than once have I been refused a place to sleep or food and water But this only makes my experience all the more interesting

Mr Botzum is not only a traveler on foot, but he is the editor and proprietor of an interesting illustrated magazine which is published in Akron O and contains the story of his experience and travels, and written by himself as he walks along Since the young man left home he has traveled all over Europe living at times in royal palaces and again with the poor peasants In Venice Italy he borrowed a dress suit of clothes and then stood in the presence of King Humbert In Egypt he roamed about the deserts and up the Nile river with the Bedouins and then for a little novelty he climbed to the top of one of the largest pyramids during the night and there pitched his bed and attempted to sleep Two or three days later and he became very sick and for a time it looked as though his story was soon to be ended Next he explored the Holy Lands and Arabia and then wandered through India parts of China and over Japan Although once wrecked upon the Atlantic and lost upon the English channel yet he ventured over the Pacific with five hundred Chinamen and some Japs and then on July 2 started across the continent many times when in the deserts of Nevada traveling in the disguise of a tramp All this time he has managed to send his paper weekly letters and helped to build up the circulation He will remain in Colorado Springs a few days and then start out over the plains. During the past few months he has been giving lectures wherever he stopped to crowded houses.

His latest adventure was to climb to the top of Pike's Peak after the recent storm over the snow and ice The last mile was made mostly upon his hands and knees John A Botzum is the full name of the young journalist and traveler and he is [illegible] years of age All that he carries with him is a cane some stationery and the best of credentials from leading statesmen Until recently he carried a knapsack but upon the sudden death of his dog he discarded his knapsack

Mr Botzum gives a most interesting talk and if there are any of the churches or other societies who wish to secure a novel entertainment in the way of a lecture it might be well to see him He proposes to give some free talks to the school children at least

The Colorado division of the League of American Wheelmen are making a strong endeavor to secure the next national meet of this league in Colorado It is said several eastern cities are using their influence for Colorado The proposed city for the meet is Denver

Messrs. A Hemenway, J T Burkholder and W B Jenkins, have obtained a controlling interest in the mill and townsite at Beaver Park

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

[illegible] Pure Cream of Tartar Powder —No Ammonia No A[illegible]

Used in Millions of Homes 40 Years the Standard.

Milton and Dollie Nobles

[illegible] Milton Nobles new play [illegible] presented at the opera house [illegible] Evening [illegible] Only [illegible] ready by Milton Nobles [illegible] first [illegible] pretty [illegible] That [illegible] Mr Nobles unique talents and strong personality [illegible] character it is [illegible] Mr N[illegible] [illegible] hurs ters [illegible] They were generally well acted in some [illegible] Dollie Nobles played the leading female character with much grace and vivacity and introduced a Venetian love song with fine feeling and tenderness Mary Davenport Lorena Atwood Frank Dr[illegible] L J Le[illegible]ing [illegible] Howard H S [illegible]ringer and E H Sullivan were all good in their respective roles

Mollie Gibson Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling company was held at Iowa City Ia. Oct 11 and the following board of directors was elected J J Hagerman Richard J Bolles H P Lillibridge C I Palmer W W Cooley Percy Hagerman Geo L Graves

On Oct [illegible] the board of directors met at the company's office at Colorado Springs for purposes of organization and the following officers were elected J J Hagerman, president Richard J Bolles vice president Percy Hagerman secretary and treasurer

Mr Lillibridge stated that his personal business interests demanded all his time and attention and that he must therefore, decline re election to the office of secretary and treasurer

The Plaster Works Fire

The fire in the cement and plaster works at Colorado City Thursday night destroyed everything except the engines and motor wheel The fire is not conceded to be of incendiary origin but is laid to the carelessness of tramps who frequently made use of the building for sleeping quarters. It is supposed they lighted a fire to keep warm as they have done in the building before and the burning of the building originated from this The actual loss will not exceed $6 000 with $4 000 insurance

Mr and Mrs. C E. Evans have just returned from an extended trip east and to the White mountains. During their trip Mr Evans embraced the opportunity of visiting New York, Boston and Chicago in the interests of his business, where he made himself familiar with the latest fall and winter styles in the furnishing lines and bought a well assorted line of fine goods. Mr Evans store is exclusively first class, and his success in business in this city is due to the fact that he has always been able to supply and gratify the wants of the most fastidious

Sunday services at the First Congregational church at 11 a. m and 7 30 p m The pastor Rev Jas B Gregg will preach both morning and evening In the evening Dr Gregg will give the second in his series of sermons to young women The subject will be "The Young Woman at Work" It will be addressed particularly to young women who are earning or preparing themselves to earn their own living

H C. Hughes who shot at his wife Thursday evening was taken before Justice Walker yesterday morning and his bond was fixed at $1 000 for his appearance next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock for a preliminary trial Being unable to secure the bond Hughes went to jail

A man named Charles L. Smith is held at the city jail and will have a trial before the police magistrate this morning charged with fighting and disturbing the peace. Thursday night he got into a fight with an employe at Hundley's livery barn and bit him seriously on the cheek

The Colorado Springs Drug company is to move from its present quarters into the Connell & Bonbright building at the southeast corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets and is having it prepared for that purpose That building is already historical as the site of one of Colorado Springs pioneer drug stores

Union Spiritualists meet at Durkee hall at 11 a. m and 7 [illegible] p m tomorrow Prof W F Peck of Boston will lecture morning and evening Morning subject Life and Occupation in the Spirit World Evening subject Jesus of Nazareth Seats free and all invited

Mrs Emma J Potter, formerly of this city but for several years past a resident of Salt Lake died quite suddenly at the Park block on Wednesday

WANTED!

Fifty railr[illegible] [illegible] Rifle Creek Tw[illegible] [illegible] day free transportation

Twenty fiv[illegible] $1 [illegible] day free pass

Laundress [illegible]

Girls for general housework $[illegible]

Dining room [illegible] $[illegible]

[illegible] Leading [illegible] Employment B[illegible]

W. L. DAWSON & CO.

Real Estate and Employment Agents

OFFICES

[illegible] 9 East [illegible] St [illegible] Telephone 158

WANTED

At the Pion[illegible] Agency established Nov 1st 1887 Males [illegible] for various kinds of employment

A N PRAIE & CO Employment and Real Estate Agents 104 South Tejon

FLOWER POTS,

Yard Vases and Hanging Baskets for sale at our Pottery near the ice plant.

HARDEN & SANDUSKY

WANTED

Female cooks $25 to $40

Laundresses $25 to $40

Dining room girls house girls all good help located at once

J [illegible] Employment Agent, 31 E. [illegible] St.

WANTED.

WANTED By family of three adult persons, a well furnished small house north of Boulder st must have all modern improvements Address P O Box 41[illegible]

WANTED Buyer for new iron family safe Fire proof proof against housebreak or sneak thieves it has a combination lock inside an iron door treasury vault with two flat keys one drawer one pigeon hole and space for books, outside finish first-class, it weighs 30[illegible] pounds which I will offer to the first caller for only $15 only five cents a pound Call at 116 N Weber st., after 4 o'clock p m G H Stewart

WANTED A competent woman would like to take charge of house or take care of children Best of references Address M E. M this office

WANTED To sell or trade ranch 800 acres; will take horses or cattle for equity Improvements $6 000 Apply Box 56, Fastonville Colo.

WANTED Situation for second work or housework in small family Address present place 422 E Dale st

WANTED H[illegible] also a wagon suitable for an overland trip Address Box 2[illegible]

WANTED—By respectable person with good city references a situation for second work Address M Gazette office

WANTED—A No 1 solicitor C Gazette office

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper or to do clerical work Address L. S. [illegible] E. Huerfano st.

WANTED—A girl for general housework Apply at 319 N Weber st.

WANTED—A few good live canvassing agents male or female wages $3 per day Inquire at 134 N Weber in forenoon

WANTED—A girl for general housework [illegible] N Tejon

WANTED—Man to take care of horse Address K this office

WANTED—[illegible] white rags at this office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished room 312 N Tejon

TO RENT—To a refined couple a small cottage furnished all modern conveniences central location, one room retained by owner with or without board 327 E Bijou st Also to rent a pleasant cottage West Colorado Springs

TO RENT—A very desirable unfurnished ten-room house nearly new and modern, cor Tejon and Dale sts, rent reasonable Inquire of E. K Guy, 106 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—A very pleasant front room facing south and east [illegible] windows and alcove at No. 112 N Weber st gentleman preferred

TO RENT—To family of two persons, four sunny furnished rooms for housekeeping hot and cold water bath on street car line [illegible] 1931 N Tejon.

TO RENT—To [illegible] only one or two nicely furnished front rooms gas bath and closets Call at [illegible] N Tejon st

TO RENT—Front chamber furnished gentleman preferred 406 S Nevada ave

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board 1[illegible] E Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Pleasant room No. 14 E. Dale.

TO RENT—Very desirable rooms with board [illegible] N Cascade ave.

TO RENT—Pianos organs and sewing machines Hext & Williams 21 N Tejon st

TO RENT Square and upright pianos and [illegible] Allen's Music store

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An established business one of the best paying in the city If you mean business address T R. Box 3[illegible], City

FOR SALE Two seat surrey first-class shape also double and single harness Hart's Exp [illegible]

FOR SALE—Vermont and New York rams for sale. G W Hardy of East Palmyra N. Y. will arrive at Colorado Springs about Oct. 24th, with choice lot of Merino rams for sale G W Hardy and C W Mason

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Improved city real estate for mining stocks Address P O Box 835 City

LOST.

LOST Last Sunday evening on Canon City road about five miles south of Colorado Springs a brown leather coat lined with red flannel pair steel forceps in breast pocket Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to A H Higgins [illegible] 16 N Weber st.

STRAYED.

STRAYED HORSE—One stray horse on Sept. 24th 1892 owner prove property and pay charges can have same at Buckeye livery

LOOK AT THIS

A Kansas farm of 160 acres a stone house cost $[illegible] to build thirty acres in cultivation and other improvements, to trade for a house and lot in Colorado Springs

Address A N PRAIE 104 S Tejon

Kitchen Economy

Actual tests show the Royal Baking Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.

Bread, biscuit, cakes and muffins are not known in most delicate and perfect quality where Royal Baking Powder is not used.

Everybody Wants to be in Style!

We beg leave to inform the public that Mr. Evans while in the East made a very careful selection of NOVELTIES in GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHINGS, and all fully equipped in every department. Among our specialties are

Welch, Murgetson & Co. (London) Collars and Cuffs.

Fownes Bros.' English Gloves.

New Shades and Designs IN NECKWEAR Controlled by us.

Underwear and Hosiery,
In Foreign and American makes
Poole Overcoats
House Coats. Bath Robes
Smoking Jackets
Day and Evening Vests

Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
Dunlap & Co New York Hats.
J. A White English Hats.
Ladies' Walking Hats.
Boys' and Children's Hats,
In Great Variety.

C. E. EVANS & CO.

Hatters and Outfitters, 30 Pike's Peak.

University Business College & College of Shorthand

[illegible] Shorthand, Type writing Penmanship and English Dep't. Write for [illegible]

E A FARNHAM, Principal, Denver Colo

QUONG TANG HING,

At No. 10 1-2 Pike's Peak,

Dealer in Chinese and Japanese Curiosities fine China Ware, Silks and Embroidered Work

ALL KINDS of FIREWORKS

For the Fourth of July, ch[illegible]

For Rent Unfurnished.

13 South Nevada Avenue, 12 rooms and bath. Fine grounds and modern conveniences [illegible] Apply to

HENRY LEB. WILLS & Co, Gazette Building

SIMMON BROS' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream,

[illegible] and Buttermilk

Delivered [illegible] Colorado City and [illegible]

New York Sept 12th 1892

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the first mortgage consolidated bonds of The Colorado Coal and Iron Company will be held at the Company's office 45 Wall st, in the city of New York on Monday Nov 14th 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m for the purpose of confirming the appointment by the board of directors of said Company of Mr Henry K. McHarg as trustee under the mortgage.

C F MEEK,
President The Colorado Coal and Iron Co

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Dividend No. 2. The Directors of the Pharmacist Mining Company have declared a dividend of one cent per share ($12,000) payable November 15th 1892, to stockholders of record on November 10th 1892. Transfer books close November 10th at noon, and open November 16th 1892.

J K MILLER, Sec'y

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas by his certain deed of trust bearing date the 6th day of May 1892 and recorded May 11 1892, in book 132 page 39[illegible] of the records of El Paso county Colorado Frank L. Taintor did convey to the undersigned J A Wright, as trustee, the following described property, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit

All of block number [illegible] in the town of Roswell, to secure to A. A. McGovney the payment of his promissory note for the principal sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of said note until paid and

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note, and the legal holder of said note has declared that the whole of said note and the interest thereon shall at once be paid according to the terms of said trust deed

Now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note I J A Wright trustee named in said trust deed in pursuance of the power therein conferred upon me, do hereby give notice that on Monday the 21st day of November 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the county of El Paso state of Colorado I will offer and sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying said promissory note together with the interest thereon and the costs of executing this trust

J A WRIGHT
Trustee.

Colorado Springs Colo Oct 22, 1892.

KEEP THINGS STRAIGHT

Every Mining Company must be Supplied with a

Transfer Stock Ledger

Absolutely Complete and so simple that it keeps itself.

Call at the

GAZETTE OFFICE,

and Leave Orders.

Every Mine Manager,

Every Contractor,

Every Company Employing Help,

Should be provided with

PAY-ROLL BLANKS,

THE

Gazette Printing Company

has them for sale.

Moses T. Hale,

104 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation

of London, England.

Established 1720

Assets	$ 21 139,[illegible] 80
Liabilities	12,801,001 69
Capital paid up	3,117,[illegible] 45
Net surplus	[illegible],[illegible]5,105 74
Surplus to policy holders	[illegible] 20
Losses paid since	176,[illegible],[illegible] 00

JOSEPH DOZIER,

AGENT FOR

WILLER'S PATENT BLINDS!

NOW [illegible]

[illegible] Contractor and Builder.

[illegible]

PAUL GERHARDT,

Contractor and Builder.

Office 14 S Nevada Ave. Telephone 223

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Largest Facilities Lowest Prices

THE [illegible]

Cleaning and Steam Dyeing Establishment

110 W. 2d St., Pueblo.

Canon City & Anthracite

COAL,

Wood and Kindling

C. G. JOHNSON & CO.

Office Opera House Block Yard East Cucharras street Telephone 91

The Continental Hotel,

OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

Reasonable Rates, Excellent Service.

MANITOU SPRINGS, COLO.

CHINA JIM

DEALER IN

CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS

Fine China [illegible] Embroidered and [illegible] Shawls, [illegible]

21 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

ATTENTION!

Colorado Business College.

A N HIRONS
A. K WRIGHT } Proprietors.

Office 36 Midland Block

G. H. PAYNE,

RESIDENT

Piano and Organ

Tuner and Repairer.

A regular apprenticeship and 20 years experience in the business. All orders promptly attended to Lock box 353.

St. Julian Restaurant

Gives the best meals of any restaurant in the city for

25 Cents.

18½ Pike's Peak.

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH

Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding

[illegible] and all kinds of planing mill work [illegible]

Corner Vermijo and Sawatch Sts.

WINTER RESORT

In Southern New Mexico

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIMETABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R R

Colorado Springs Oct. 16, 18[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 4 Atlantic Coast Express 3 05 am
No. [illegible] Trans-Continental [illegible] 3 [illegible] am
No. [illegible] [illegible] Through [illegible]
No 13 [illegible] City [illegible] 10.47 am
No. 3 [illegible] 4 [illegible] pm

[illegible]

No. 1—California Fast Mail [illegible]
No 11—Denver, Salida and St. Louis [illegible] 4.30 pm
No. 7 [illegible] Pueblo [illegible]
No. 8 [illegible]
No 5 [illegible]

MANITOU [illegible]

To Manitou		From [illegible]	
No. 38	[illegible]	No. 3[illegible]	[illegible]
No 36	[illegible]	No. 3[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 37	4.35	No 3[illegible]	[illegible]
No 39	7.05	No. 40	[illegible]

[illegible]

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R R

[illegible]

Trains Nos. [illegible] solid [illegible] Pullman [illegible] at Kansas City [illegible] via St. Louis and [illegible] at Newton, Kan [illegible] Galveston [illegible]

Trains Nos. [illegible] Denver and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. 601, [illegible] Midland and Santa Fe [illegible] at the latter [illegible]

[illegible] trains [illegible] via Denver and St. Louis [illegible] will be run on train 5, [illegible]

For [illegible] call at [illegible] 18 N Tejon st. C. C. HOYT, [illegible]

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

[illegible] Sept. 18, [illegible]

From West—North bound

	Arrive	Leave
No. 2 Ogden to Denver	8.57	9 [illegible]
No 4 Ogden to Denver	9 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
No. 6 From Divide	11 45	
No. 8 From Divide	[illegible]	
West bound		
No 1. Denver to Ogden	10.15	10 [illegible]
No. 3 Denver to Ogden	10 [illegible]	10 50
No 5 To Divide		[illegible]
No. 7 To Divide		[illegible]

Stages for Cripple Creek connect with [illegible] Nos 5 and 1 at Divide

Through tickets to Cripple Creek on sale at Santa Fe depot, Tejon St. [illegible] depot and City office, in Opera House Block. C. C HOYT, [illegible]

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

No. 14 Vestibule [illegible] to Chicago via Kansas City St Joe [illegible]
No. 16 [illegible] Limited [illegible] Kansas City [illegible] St. Joe [illegible]
No. 12 [illegible]
No. 20 [illegible]
No. 12 Limited to [illegible]
No. 16 [illegible]
No. 13 Vestibule Limited from Chicago [illegible]
No. 15 [illegible]
No 17 From Denver [illegible]
No. 19 [illegible]

Nos. 13 and 14 [illegible] Chicago and Colorado [illegible] City or St. [illegible] Through [illegible] to St. Louis [illegible] tickets via principal [illegible]

W. W WOOD, Ticket and [illegible]

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH

No 22 [illegible] 1 [illegible]
No 2[illegible] [illegible] 11 [illegible]
No 19 [illegible]
No. 21 [illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible] at 11 20 a. m [illegible] via Gal[illegible] 11 20 a. m. [illegible] to New York via New Orleans [illegible]

City [illegible]

E. K. WARREN,

[illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

Register to-day.

C. E. Aiken's fur department has a fine line of fur capes which are the most comfortable and stylish wraps of the winter [illegible]

Albert Allen has the contract for building Mr John S Tucker's house on North Weber street, the price being $3,500

About seventy five names were added to the registration books yesterday

This is the last day for registration Remember it if you are not registered The books will be open until late this evening

The Republican county central committee celebrated Columbus Day by swinging its handsome new flag across Tejon street

Mr and Mrs F F Welles returned yesterday morning from a visit of several weeks in the east principally spent in Ohio

The young ladies at Montgomery hall gave a very pleasant reception last evening to the students of the college There was a good attendance and the evening was enjoyed by all

The Republicans of Colorado City had a rousing meeting last night The speakers were A L Humphrey of Colorado City, M M Baldwin of Woodland Park, candidates for the legislature and W S Boynton of Cripple Creek candidate for county commissioner

Every school building in the city is now supplied with an organ which added materially to the success of the exercises yesterday These instruments have all been purchased out of the special fund created for that purpose by the concerts and other entertainments given by the school children

The fire department had occasion to take a run yesterday afternoon about 4 o clock, called out by an alarm from box 27 The blaze was at the cottage of Mr J A Connell on North Weber street in the kitchen in the rear part The Jackson company got the only stream on and soon had the flames under control The loss was quite small

Rev and Mrs. L. L. Taylor returned yesterday from their eastern trip and last evening a reception was tendered them at the First Presbyterian church, of which Mr Taylor is the pastor There was a large attendance of members and friends Light refreshments were served and during the evening Mr Taylor spoke a few words expressing pleasure at again returning home to take up his labors. Mr Taylor will occupy his pulpit to-morrow at both hours.

Quite a large crowd assembled at Athletic park yesterday afternoon to witness the game of foot ball between the College H[illegible] team and the College team, and had the pleasure of watching a very interesting game. The home boys won by a score of 14 to 0 Both sides played well, the home boys having somewhat the advantage in weight and the college men also being crippled by the absence of two or three of their best players. Interest in foot ball is growing daily

Fought the Officers.

The police had a regular pitched battle last evening while making an arrest A man named D L Babington, who runs the Cucharras house, got drunk in Manitou and ran his horse all the way to this city The Colorado City police tried to catch him while passing through there and Charles Williams an officer of the Humane society, jumped onto a rapid transit car and gave him chase to this city Marshal Dana happened to be riding on the Spruce street car and saw what was transpiring and the motoneer of that car also joined in the race When Cascade avenue was reached Babington drove to his stable in the rear of the Cucharras house. Mr Dana entered the stable and ordered the fellow under arrest but he resisted and they struggled and fought for some time Babington is a powerful fellow and after the marshal had been somewhat roughly handled he decided to retreat to the outside and hold the fort while awaiting reinforcements, which he did armed with a shovel. Babington's wife, who uses crutches, appeared on the scene and tried to get mixed up in the affair but wound up by falling down while some other women and a boy from the hotel loaned their cries and shrieks to enhance the disorder In the meantime Williams of the humane society sent word to headquarters and Policemen Atkinson and Wilson hurried to the scene—Babington had armed himself with a club, but he was overpowered before he could do any execution with it, and not until after his head had received a few knocks from a billy The fellow was finally taken to the police station but he as well as the officers were covered with blood Mr Babington will have the sorest head in town this morning, and will also have to appear before the police magistrate and probably before a justice of the peace to answer for abusing his horse

Columbian Organ Recital

The exercises of Columbus Day were very agreeably rounded out by an organ recital at the First Baptist church last evening The organists were Mr J A Doubleday of the Baptist church and Mr D H Seymour of Grace Episcopal church The musical director was Mr P M Bach

The programme was very cheerfully opened by the 'Gladiator March by Mr Seymour, and for his second number he played a 'Potpourri of National Airs.

The Euphonia club and the Cecilians next gave "Columbia, My Land by Hayden The clubs sang together very nicely, and seem to improve at each appearance. Their shading and phrasing was excellent

Mrs. Ernest Whitney next gave The Holy City by Parker It was very beautifully sung and for an encore she gave Sullivan's Lost Chord which is a genuine favorite with Colorado Springs audiences.

"Auld Lang Syne by the male chorus was the next number The chorus acquitted itself very creditably and was heartily applauded The encore given was "The Blue Bells of Scotland

Mr J A Doubleday gave for his first selection Mendelssohn's second sonata for the organ In this number which was quite difficult the finished artist [illegible] appealed, and Mr Doubleday's playing was very heartily appreciated by the audience, as was shown by the immediate demand for encore.

The mixed chorus next gave Sullivan's "Lullaby" and for an encore repeated the last verse

Mr Doubleday next gave a Fugue by Bach

A quartet consisting of Mrs Eva Dudley, soprano, Miss Mary Carter, contralto, and Mr D H Whipple, tenor and E O Dexter, bass, gave 'Hail to the Land of the Brave and the Free Mr Whipple singing the solo The voices of the quartet blended very sweetly together Mr Whipple has a fine tenor which he uses very skilfully

Mr Seymour's next number was Dudley Buck's 'Holy Night' with variations Mr Seymour's playing is always warmly greeted by his audiences in this city

The Euphonia and Cecilian clubs sang Columbia May God Preserve Thee Free

Mr Doubleday's [illegible] including selections showed his musical skill and perfect mastery of the organ They were, "Comfort Ye My People and The Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah The audience listened and were charmed by his splendid playing Mr Doubleday also accompanied the singers very acceptably

The audience joined in the concluding number America

Mrs Harrison's Condition

WASHINGTON, Oct 21 The anxiety in the capital at Mrs Harrison's illness was increased this evening by the constant receipt of telegrams from other cities saying that reports of her death were in circulation These reports were of course groundless but they [illegible] necessary inquiries at the White House and caused annoyance to the grieved household The [illegible] up to about midnight Mrs Harrison was resting a little better rather than worse At 10 o clock this evening after his visit to Mrs Harrison Dr Gardner said that her condition was slightly improved so much so that the anxiety occasioned by the patient's condition to-day had to some extent been dispelled There had been no reason to change this favorable informal bulletin at a late hour when further inquiries were made and there seemed to be every reason to expect that the night would pass as so many nights have passed in watchfulness and anxiety but without any sudden change one way or the other

Boston Won the Game

BOSTON Oct. 21 —To-day Boston gave Cleveland the worst defeat of the series, Boston's magnificent fielding and Nichols' supreme pitching at critical points keeping Cleveland from scoring Boston earned but one run on Duffy's home run in the third, McCarthy scoring at the same time, after reaching first on balls Virtue's error in the sixth gave the other two runs. Tease and Quinn followed with clean hits.

Score—Boston 4, Cleveland 0

Weather Indications

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 —For Colorado— Generally fair, north winds, becoming variable; probably warmer in extreme northern portion Saturday evening

Fishy Wise Vikings

"I have fished all along the coast from the St John's to the Hudson" said the irrepressible Captain Lund, who thinks nothing of taking his river steamboat City of Jacksonville out to sea when it is blowing rifled thousand pounders ' but the fattest bluefish I ever saw were those I caught off Barnegat in the merry month of August I went in a Barnegat sneak boat with a friend and we had a fine run of luck The blues were running very large in the wake of a school of menhaden and as for fat oh my! I tell you butter was lean in comparison! They fairly shone with oleaginous oscplescency " (This is a word found only in Florida dictionaries)

' Well, sir what do you think? We got so interested in fishing that we did not notice where we were going, and when darkness came down we found ourselves far out of sight of land and without wind enough to knock a St John's river cow—in other words a dead calm We did not mind that so much for we were on a bank and able to anchor but when my friend went to light his anchor lights he found to his horror that the oil had run out and the oil can was empty

' There we were right in the track of coastwise traffic and liable to be run down before morning for want of a light' For half an instant I was flabbergasted Then a bright idea struck me."

' Tap a blue,' I suggested

' Just the thing ' shouted my friend who seized the idea at once

' In less time than it takes to tell it he had picked up one of the largest and fattest of our captures and tapped it with his pen knife and will you believe it we got four gallons of pure menhaden oil for our lamps out of that one fish's belly!

' We have some right jolly fish down in the St. John's river " said the captain with a far away homesick look in his starboard eye but when it comes to bluefish New Jersey takes the oil tank "—New York Herald

A Military Canine

San Francisco possesses a dog that does regular military guard duty He is a Newfoundland and the pride of Battery K Fifth artillery This dog is a marvel in his way Every night at dusk as soon as the sentries are about to patrol the premises around the official quarters and the barracks of the enlisted men, Ned, as the dog is called after wagging his tail to the officer in charge of the patrol starts on the grand rounds If there happen to be any men lying around or suspicious characters lurking about Ned soon spots them and although the dog will not bite yet he will hold on to his captives until relieved by the appearance of a sentry

A few nights ago Ned strayed down to the beach beyond the troopers stables and espied the carcass of a cow which had been cast upon the sands His loud yelping soon attracted the officer and guards, and when they arrived Ned was busily engaged in tugging at the remains of the dead bovine —San Francisco Bulletin

Books and Bookshelves.

Low bookshelves says a furniture dealer who is a lover of books as well have an origin in a reason besides the caprice of fashion Heat is injurious to the binding of choice books drying out the natural oil of the leather and making them warp and get out of shape Most rooms are very warm in the upper parts and these five and six foot bookcases are a necessity rather than a notion Cold is as hard on books as overheating and an atmosphere that is too damp or too dry also injures them The sun pouring in directly on the shelves fades the bindings You can have a cheerful sunny library and yet keep the volumes out of the sun's full power "—New York Times

Giving an Order

Guest—Got any good roast beef?

Waiter—Yes sir

Guest—Bring me a [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion

HALLETT & BAKER
Undertakers
[illegible] Cascade avenue Telephone No 16

Fairley Bros undertaking and embalming first door north of City Hall on Nevada ave

EMERY'S PHOTOS
Are the best. 18 S Tejon st

MRS ERNEST WHITNEY
Voice culture and singing
815 N. Cascade ave

Bargains in yearly new typewriters on easy payments N S. Gandy, No 112 Pike's Peak

FOR SALE
In the North End house of nine rooms three closets, two pantries cellar furnace bath room hot and cold water sewer connection shade and bearing fruit trees two barns and carriage house Lot 50x190 all improvements in good condition A bargain if sold within thirty days Call at Club Coffee house

Domestic Sewing Machine agency at Aiken's Music Store, 107 Pike's Peak avenue.

Pianos and organs for sale or rent Dunnan's Music Store 517 W Huerfano P O box 731 [illegible]

Money to loan various amounts L E Dwinell & Co Bank building room 11

GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS.
Pleasant furnished sunny rooms facing South Park Good home cooking Transient people accommodated at Park View Cottage 128 S Tejon st

Try [illegible] home-made bread rolls buns and cakes at Woman's Exchange 114 E Kiowa

Cleaning and Dyeing 110 South Tejon

Artistic eye glasses fitted accurately Fine watch work and difficult repairing D ASHBY opposite P O

SIMON GOLDSMITH
Pays 75 Cents per 100 Pounds of Rags
230 West Huerfano Street.

130 Louis Lengbehn Jeweler Pikes Peak Ave.

[illegible]

Modern 9 room house, North Tejon, $5500.

Modern 7 room brick, Colorado Avenue, $2500.

Brick store with 5 living rooms; also good 5 room house, corner lots, Colo. Ave., all for $3500.

5 room modern brick on Colorado Avenue, in La Vergne, no city taxes, $2000.

W. W. WILLIAMSON,
10½ S Tejon St.

OPERA HOUSE

Monday, October 24.

Engagement of the Distinguished Actor and Playwright,

MILTON NOBLES,

With the Assistance of the Gifted Ingenue,

DOLLIE NOBLES,

And a Well Equipped Supporting Company.

First Production here of

"FOR REVENUE ONLY"

Or a Third Party Movement.

A Political and Satirical Comedy in Four Acts by MILTON NOBLES

POPULAR PRICES

Reserved seats now on sale at the office of the Santa Fe Midland R R Opera House Block

Woodworth, Smith & Randall,

JEWELERS,

No. 29 North Tejon Street, Hagerman Block

Headquarters for SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Souvenirs of Colorado of our own design and manufacture

Watches Diamonds Optical Goods

Manufacturing a Specialty

MASSAGE.

Miss M Hyrup, 222 N Cascade Ave

Treatments given by the direction of physicians only

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Edith Mining and Milling Company will be held at the office of A L Lawton in Colorado Springs on Monday October 31st at 3 p m

F A PERKINS Sec'y

ATTENTION

MRS C J MEYER [illegible] Trance and Business Clairvoyant Medium will be here for a short time. Remember Mrs. Meyer [illegible] Trance Medium [illegible] 268 N [illegible]

J. L. BESORE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

[illegible]

Office 21 N Tejon St

Residence [illegible] N Cascade Colorado Springs

HAVE YOU [illegible] OF TAKING

Massage Swedish Movements or Baths

[illegible]

A H NELSON

[illegible] North Weber Street

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

HORACE R. MITCHELL P O Box 572, Colorado Springs

Books examined, opened and closed Open for engagements to keep sets of books Twenty years experience. References

W I Whitney, J Irving Scott } Colorado
Wm [illegible], J A Hayes } Springs
Jos. F Seldomridge }

Wm M Singerly S Shepherd [illegible] Secretary Treasurer Lehigh Coal and Nav Co Carey Bros & Grovener Chas S. Riley & Co Jas [illegible] of Philadelphia

W. H. McINTYRE. E. M HAYDEN

McINTYRE & HAYDEN.

Fire Insurance, Real Estate, Money to Loan.

111 KIOWA STREET HAGERMAN BLOCK

SAMPLE FUR GARMENTS.

Chas Brinkerhoff, representing the largest fur manufactory in New York will be glad to show his line of samples to any ladies that wish to call at Giddings Bros & Bent's store to-day His firm make a specialty of fine seal sacques

Giddings Bros & Bent request all that contemplate buying furs this winter to call and see this line They are the best in the market

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT,
21 South Tejon Street

Do You Wear Pants?

WE SELL 'EM

$1.50 to $5

Ready Made

AND

$7.00 to $15

Tailor Made.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,
Clothiers, Bank Block

Christopher Columbus

Never got the bargains in shoes that The Famous Shoe Store is giving to-day.

20 So. Tejon St. Come and See.

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO.

Special Sale Saturday, Oct. 22d.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MEN'S

Wool Underwear.

One lot all wool Medicated Shirts, Drawers and Pantalets, at 40 cents a garment Regular price 70c and 90c each
One lot Pantalets at 25c each
One lot Men's Sanitary Underwear at 55c each regular price [illegible]
One lot Ladies and Men's all wool Medicated Shirts and Drawers at 90c each regular price $1 25 each
Ladies' Grey Ribbed Vests at 45c each
Ladies extra heavy Grey Ribbed Vests at 60c each
If you are needing underwear you can save from 30 to 40 per cent at this sale

22 So. Tejon St. THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO.

CHAS. T. WALKER,

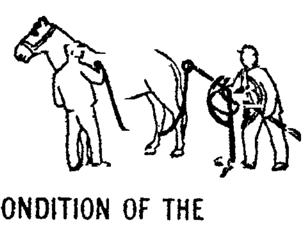
— Saddle Horse Livery.

HORSES CLIPPED—The latest improved power machine A perfect job guaranteed

HORSES SOLD ON COMMISSION

Rear of No. 21 Pike's Peak Ave Colorado Springs.

Telephone [illegible]



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

Of Colorado Springs, Colo.,

As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency Sept 30, 1892

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$650 315 57	Capital stock	$100 000 00
Bonds and warrants	84 668 00	Surplus and undivided profits	144 146 80
U S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Circulation	20 [illegible]40 00
Premium on U S. bonds	3,600 00	Dividends unpaid	40 00
Real estate furniture and fixtures	15 950 00	Deposits	9[illegible]0 2[illegible]
Expenses and taxes paid	7 068 50		
Due from treasurer U S. (5 per cent fund)	1 125 99		
Due from banks $288 769 61			
Cash 162 259 65			
	451 029 28		
Total	$1 233 200 35	Total	$1 233 200 35

STATE OF COLORADO } ss
COUNTY OF EL PASO }

I J A HAYES cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief J A HAYES Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1892

ASAHEL SUTTON Notary Public

CORRECT—Attest

J J HAGERMAN
IRVING HOWBERT } Directors
B F CROWELL

EDWARD FERRIS,

104 Pike's Peak Avenue

I offer all descriptions of Real Estate Improved Unimproved, Business and Residence Houses for rent furnished and unfurnished

MONEY TO LOAN, FROM $1000 TO $20,000.

FURS! FURS!

IF YOU WANT a Muff
Look at Aiken's Fur Store

IF YOU WANT a Cape
You will find it at Aiken's

IF YOU WANT a Military Cape
Don't buy until you see Aiken's stock

IF YOU WANT an Astrakhan Jacket
You can be fitted at Aiken's

IF YOU WANT a Seal Garment
Get Aiken's prices before you buy

AIKEN Will sell you Furs At the very lowest prices

AIKEN Will re-fit your Furs If bought elsewhere

AIKEN Will sell you a 36-inch Astrakhan Cape and Muff for $15

Aiken's Store is at 105 Pike's Peak Ave.

TELEGRAM.

St Charles, Ill., Sept. 14, 1892

H E Godfrey, 25 Gladstone Building, Salt Lake City, Utah The New York Board of Health is buying St Charles Evaporated Cream We feel that this puts another high feather in our cap I sterilized milk is an absolute necessity in Typhoid and Cholera cases as well as all infantile troubles But do not lose sight of the culinary side of our goods

THE ST CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM CO

C/B
à la Sprite
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1889
BEST FITTING ON EARTH. CORSET
MAYER STROUSE & Co MFRS 4?? B'WAY NY

DUTTON'S

19 N. Tejon.

He wh[illegible] worse than an infidel

The above quotation we are happy to say can have no application to any of our people The citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity are good providers They are unselfish and would practice self denial every hour in the day and every day in the week if it were necessary to minister to the wants of any member of the family

How to make a small sum of money however go the greatest distance in its purchasing power, is a problem with which many of us have to wrestle

The best way to settle that question is to examine for your own individual self

Have you seen the line of goods for infant's wear that Dutton carries? You ought to

Infant's white dresses from 75c to $4
Infant's worsted sacks 58c and upwards.
Infant's embr'd flannel blankets
Infant's blocks.
Infant's bonnets from 50c to $?

THE BINFORD COAL CO.

(Telephone 40)

Office 12½ South Tejon Street.

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants.

MATTHEW KENNEDY

Real Estate, Insurance, Loans.

For Rent Unfurnished--- House 8 rooms, bath, furnace etc. St. Vrain St.
House 6 rooms, bath, barn, etc., Pike's [illegible]
Desirable 5 room cottage Kiowa St.
5 room cottage E. Cimmaron St.
4 room [illegible] W. Rio Grande St.
5 room house E. Bijou St.

BARGAINS in Real Estate in best part of the city Call

No. 9 North Tejon St

NEW CHANGEABLE SILKS
At Johnson & S

New Fancy Figured Silks
At Johnson & S

Ladies and Children's Dr[illegible]
At Johnson & S

Cloaks and Furs
At Johnson & S

A Superb Assortment Fur Trimming
At Johnson & S

Carpets and Window Draperies in endless vari

N. O. JOHNSON & SON

22 and 24 Pike's Peak Ave.

VACANT LOTS

50x190 foot lot on North Weber for $1100.
100x190 feet on North Nevada for $2800---away [illegible]
Tejon Street business property at $500 per front foot.
Good lot on Washington Avenue for $600
Fine lot on North Cascade for $2500

Money to Loan.

REED BROTHERS,

Telephone 207 *28 South T*

[illegible]

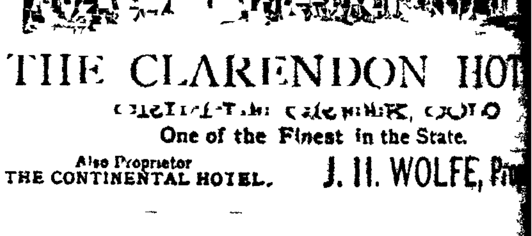
El Paso County Ba

Capital Paid In - - - - -	$100
Surplus - - - - -	[illegible]

Transacts a general banking business Drafts drawn on the [illegible] States and Europe

WM S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, A

Members of the Firm, Wm S. Jackson, C. H White, J. E.

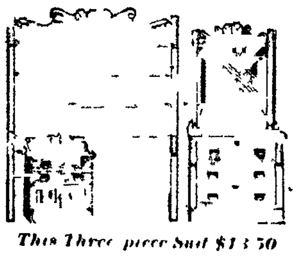


THE CLARENDON HOT

[illegible], COLO

One of the Finest in the State.

Also Proprietor THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL. J. H. WOLFE, Pr



This Three piece Suit $13 50

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

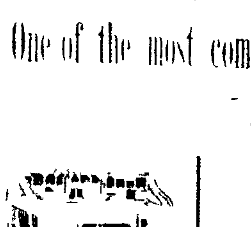
DE LA VERGNE FURNITURE COMP

Four Carloads of Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Chamber Suits; Reed, Rattan, Polished Oak and Mahogany Chairs; Desks, Book Cases, Etc. Also, a large invoice of Carpets, Draperies, Curtains, Blank[illegible] oleums, Oil Cloths, Etc.

One of the most complete lines of Furniture in the West.

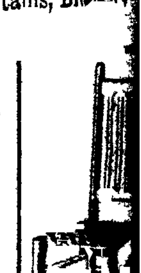


GIVEN AWAY.

To every cash customer buying $20 worth of goods we will give a copy of Rand McNally's Atlas of the World just issued

An elegant assortment of Water Colors, Paintings, Etchings and Engravings from celebrated artists

120 and 122 South Tejon Street.



The Gunn,
The Windsor,
The Welch,
The New Oxford'

YES BUT WHATS IN A NAME

A GREAT DEAL WHEN APPLIED TO A FOLDING BED

The above names all mean MERIT The Gunn Combination shown in the cut is a mechanical [illegible] upright stands may [illegible] merit The Welch Combination is the best low priced bed known The [illegible] has already found a place of favor Call and examine these Beds at 114 and 116 Pike's Peak avenue

JOHN LENNOX

T IS CHICAGO!

ONS OF THIS MOST ELOUS OF CITIES

of the West II - Became the he World - Her History in a der Three Sides North uth

ght by American Press Association]

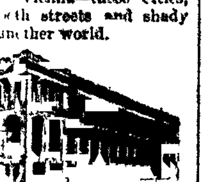
mmon remark of these days th of Chicago has no par rs Fifty-five years ago 4,000 Chicagoans When in there were 100 000 rst fire came there were the school census shows the gain since it w rld's Columbian expos that Chicago has be n 00 000 souls

IANS TEMPLE.

r causes we are told that the point farthest west r carriage in the temperate greatest historic migra man race If the emigrant h a region westward of n the journey as far as l be the easier and least t of it. A city is made but by its surroundings he stay, but by those who The entry of steam power s of men only increased s of Chicago That city a railroad the most freight st number of passengers. rn was built in 1803 It able during the British account of Indian hostil- rrison, with women and hed out on Aug 15, aching a tree which now Eighteenth st eet and the re began which finished pe of only a few of the

rent of the civil war Chi- lroad center, rendezvous ributing point, became the e west. Its press carried attle and made the daily cessity. As battles were vents, the local affairs of y were constantly pressed tion of the people, and a [illegible] western [illegible] with ng idea that in some way he most wonderful spot

en of Michigan Indiana nd Wisconsin, increasing curiosity of their elders stly on Chicago for in- good fortune It was at r times that the New and Moore's Rural New ir supremacy in western estern star of empire rose film ent of history must recall the fact that ere pioneers. They had es in the forests. Wells an l curbed, baskets had ooms had been made had been split fences and the tools were but and a spade A city of th stone fronted palaces had risen in their very mighty to them. It was w York, Philadelphia, Vienna—those cities, th streets and shady ther world.



PUBLIC LIBRARY

f Oct 8 and the whole l this marvelous city was reckoned in the illions Chicago had or more Chicago was These tidings the most t the world had heard s of peace came upon ates with paralyzing

went dazed about their nt Chicago, what would would life be worth? news come from for ned to happen outside thal there was joy that was the greatest that lfilled the fond expecta- st They told you so! rashing in their barns

ago Rebuilt.

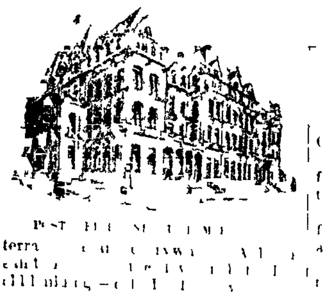
hicago was mainly re r 1872 For a decade uniformly in the lines ness blocks that gave to and mighty appearance ntion of the water elo might profitably go stories The Montauk e street, near Dearborn, ten stories, and there avoided Monroe street al gales proved that tall w uld stand The year pletion of a group of ctures the Board of Insurance, the Home ullman and the Rook ations for these stupen- filled the cellars. Chi- ted for the flimsiness re Suddenly each but on building his an construction were experiments. In many doubts they Auditorium was pro- d Peck, and its dedi resident of the United a Patti discovered to thering of persons of ity could be other whose inhabitants over fifty opera for a season of three

Boulevard which was nne stretched south- ks lined with houses which was as hand- ns as the Vanderbilt avenue in New York. rive on the north was rble breakwater, and s of Potter Palmer's rose conspicuously uses whose magnifi- ly nobody he gh came to Chicago,

and h [illegible] Michigan [illegible] dence th [illegible] world

Without m [illegible] we are arr [illegible] of 1893 and the World's Columbian exposition It was discovered by the inventors that if a steel hous were built it would be quite but a comparatively small [illegible] Thus the [illegible] teen st [illegible] When it com [illegible] ings were along [illegible] way th [illegible] could [illegible] each [illegible] pen l 1910 [illegible] the W [illegible] hall [illegible] pl [illegible] gra [illegible] th [illegible] tem [illegible] Miss W [illegible] regents [illegible] landlord

We are th [illegible] scrim [illegible] mo [illegible] sixt [illegible]



POST OFFICE

terra [illegible] twenty [illegible] Their [illegible] columns ar [illegible] in st [illegible] Chicago in turn [illegible] city [illegible] huge [illegible] be that [illegible] dons

Visiting Chicago

During the next year Chicago will be visited by New York and visited People will try to [illegible] ness [illegible] city They will [illegible] the World's Columbian exposition of which [illegible] and to see Chicago of which they have heard so much [illegible] What are the chief characteristics of the city What kind of places is [illegible] Are there any sights [illegible] How is living [illegible] about the drinking water

Chicago's Hotels.

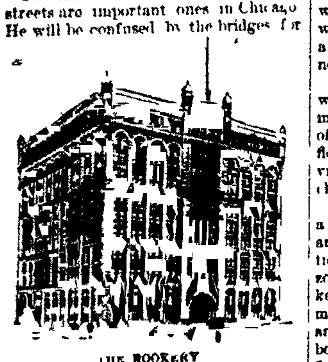
There are about 2 000 hotels in Chicago Lake View Evanston Hyde Park Englewood Austin and Oak Park that carry the names of hotels They range from the caravansary with 300 suites of chamber and bath to the cheap lodging house where ten cents will rent a place to sleep Besides these accommodations the newspapers teem with advertisements of board to be had and if the visitor will visit some hands me street and thereafter search in the advertisements for a boarding house in that quarter he cannot go awry He will be safe comfortable and economical A list of well known hotels is appended Their highest prices by the day are given Where that figure is nine dollars it must be understood that guests can be kept as low as four or five dollars a day

	Rooms.	Highest per day
Palmer House	[illegible]	$5 00
Grand Pacific	600	6 00
Tremont House	230	[illegible]
Auditorium	400	[illegible]
Great Northern	400	9 00
Sherman House	300	[illegible]
Richelieu	[illegible]	9 00
Leland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellington	200	5 00
Victoria	[illegible]	5 00
Southern	150	4 00
Virginia	400	5 00
Clifton House	[illegible]	4 50
Hotel Henrici	130	2 00
Atlantic	250	2 00
Hotel Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brevoort	230	2 00
Burke's	60	2 00
McCoy's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gore's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kuhn	11	2 00
Commercial	200	2 00
Briggs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor	[illegible]	1 00
Saratoga	200	1 00
Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Pala	200	[illegible]
Transit House (stock yards)	200	[illegible]
Woodruff	[illegible]	4 00
Worth	[illegible]	1 00
Gault	200	2 00
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]

The precincts of the fair grounds will teem with temporary hotels and the sleeping cars will be utilized Rapid transit will carry thousands to their far off homes over night and other hundreds of thousands will enter Jackson park to leave it at night for home seeing Chicago not at all There need be little apprehension of trouble on the score of accommodations for Chicago is a vast city with over sixty square miles of improved real estate It is a fact that the Democratic national convention of 1892 was not especially noticeable in the city streets The scene on the main streets at the noon hour when the great office buildings empty their tenants for lunch is one not to be forgotten by persons inured to solitary surroundings

Thoroughfares

The visitor will wish to know what streets are important ones in Chicago He will be confused by the bridges for



THE ROOKERY

he can always look two ways and see a bridge All the streets of the central section of Chicago are crowded with people, but the great thoroughfares for the stranger may thus be named

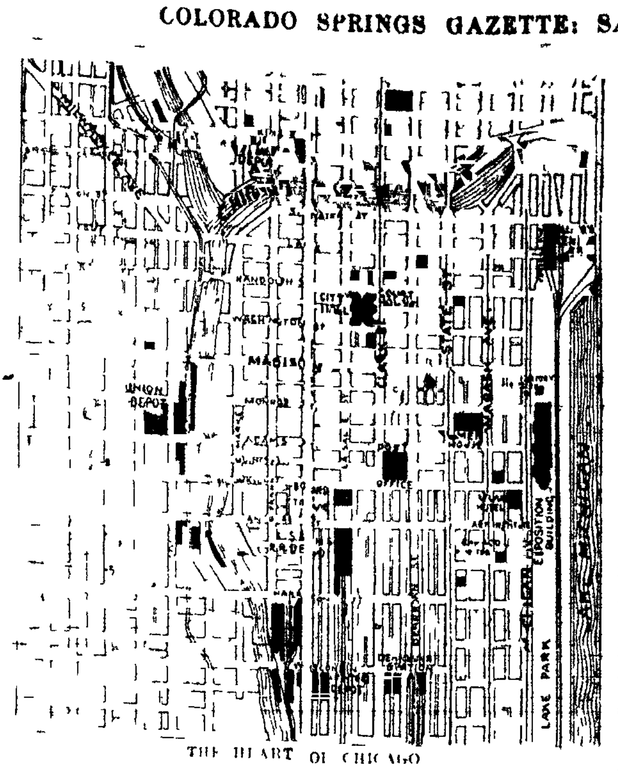
North Side—Clark street.

West Side—Directly west Madison street, going northwest Milwaukee avenue going southwest Blue Island avenue

South Side—State street for the stock yards for the fair Wabash avenue for carriages Michigan boulevard

Thirty years ago Lake street was all in all Twenty years ago Clark street was supreme Now State street possesses the most valuable front feet and corners The crowd at Christmastide is like the gatherings in Fourteenth street New York city—perhaps more numerous

Chicago has not yet reached the Baron Haussmann stage. Her streets are nearly all at right angles To relieve this evil condition of things there are but four or five diagonal streets and but two that pierce the heart of the city Along these—namely, Milwaukee and Blue Island avenues live the vast foreign



THE HEART OF CHICAGO

[illegible] this swelled [illegible] Walls far as [illegible] it will [illegible] their street car [illegible] three cities [illegible] Brooklyn Jersey City and New York With the exception of [illegible] south [illegible] Douglas park region to Jackson park all the roads lead down town first and thence to the fair At the same time the investment situation of the West Side [illegible] restaurant and boarding house keepers will moderate their views of the travelers necessities and [illegible] will obtain a measurable abatement of high prices

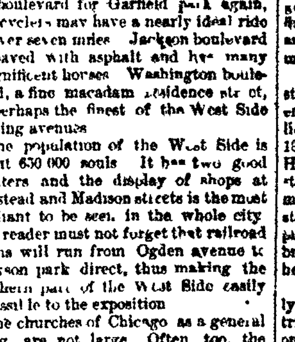
On the great thoroughfares rapid cable cars run at a fare of five cents From Lake street to Jackson park is over eight miles Tunnels go under the river on the North and West Sides The West Side line is the newest swiftest and best

We have said Chicago is three cities—the West North and South Sides

The West Side

For many years the West Side of Chicago was as populous as both the other quarters The World's fair and the massing of the millionaires houses on the South Side together with the annexation of southern suburbs have brought the South Side to a parity in population

Three beautiful parks skirt the western environs of Chicago connected by the system of drives which is to inclose the entire city On the northwest is Humboldt park centrally lies Garfield park with its artesian well On the southwest is Douglas park Each of these pleasure grounds is decorated with a handsome pavilion and a still more striking conservatory Large lakes are a feature of the landscape and row boats may be had for hire in each park Union park is a pretty square on Washington boulevard



ART INSTITUTE MICHIGAN AVENUE

The most beautiful street of West Chicago is Ashland avenue which, turning into Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, offers to wheelmen and drivers an asphalt pavement without equal anywhere in the city Leaving Garfield park entering the city turning into Ashland boulevard at Union park turning into Twelfth veering into Ogden avenue, reaching Douglas park and taking Douglas boulevard for Garfield park again, the cyclers may have a nearly ideal ride of over seven miles Jackson boulevard is paved with asphalt and has many magnificent houses Washington boulevard, a fine macadam residence street, is perhaps the finest of the West Side driving avenues

The population of the West Side is about 650 000 souls It has two good theaters and the display of shops at Halstead and Madison streets is the most brilliant to be seen in the whole city The reader must not forget that railroad trains will run from Ogden avenue to Jackson park direct, thus making the southern part of the West Side easily accessible to the exposition

The churches of Chicago as a general thing are not large Often too, the architects have striven to depart from the conventional aspects of ecclesiastical edifices There is not a church on Madison street which is five miles long

The North Side

Should the visitor find himself on the North Side he should not miss a visit to the waterworks at Chicago avenue and the lake The building and its isolated water tower are ornaments of the city, while the great pumping engines will be a fascinating study for any one who has never been on board ship.

Following the Lake Shore drive northward past the superb homes of many millionaires and the archiepiscopal palace of Archbishop Feehan, the statues and flower beds of Lincoln park are soon in view This is the favorite resort of the children of the city

Here Mr Charles F Yerkes operates a beautiful colored fountain at night and here is displayed the largest collection of wild animals in the city This zoological garden is deficient in monkeys giraffes and famous birds, but maintains an excellent show of catlike animals bears wolves seals ruminants, beaver otter and other rodents. The floral display at Lincoln park is excelled at few places in America The regatta lake an artificial waterway a mile or more in length has been made for the benefit of oarsmen

Passing without from Lincoln park the inquirer is soon at Graceland where are gathered many beautiful tributes of love and affection for the dead The chapel at Graceland is one of the finest in the world The Ryerson vault of polished granite the Farwell obelisk and other great stones are well worth seeing Farther north is Rose Hill cemetery with Long John Wentworth's great monolith erected by himself and Calvary the Catholic burying ground, with Mulligan's monument is still farther north

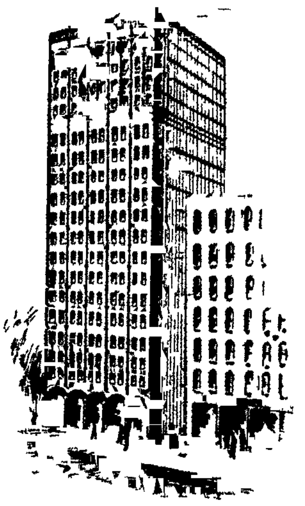
At the beautiful northern suburb of Evanston stands the Northwestern university the most celebrated seat of learning in Illinois

The South Side

The long and narrow strip which is reached by State street and Wabash and Michigan avenues harbors the wealth and pride of Chicago When a West

[illegible] millionaire [illegible] moves to Prairie avenue Within a stone's throw of each other on Michigan Calumet and Prairie avenues live a hundred men who together are said to own estates worth $300 000 000

The best system of street cars and



THE UNITY BUILDING.

transfers is on the South Side and was built up by C B Holmes. The first elevated road was from Congress street (the Auditorium) to Fiftieth street, and will reach [illegible] The [illegible] service of the Illinois Central (lake shore) road accommodates vast numbers of people The exposition is on the South Side, at the finish of handsome drives and parkways. Property on the West Side has not advanced in value Some of the real estate stories told on the South Side would task a strong credulity. The South Side always had the court house, postoffice, the great clubs and the Art institute. When the [illegible] moved out of the center after the fire they all went southward,

The boulevards are still running on many West Side streets and electric lights have been kept out by the gas trust. All but two of the railroad depots are on the South Side; the stockyards are on the South Side. Some property eight miles from the court house south ward is worth $300 a foot, some two miles southwest is worth but [illegible] Yet these very inequalities make the West Side a cheap place for the frugal keeping them out of the way of those prouder souls who love to support a liberal expense

Monuments.

The monuments of Chicago are not many and are, with the exception of the one erected to the memory of Douglas of a minor value as city exhibits. The Douglas monument stands on a fine plat overlooking the lake from high ground at Thirty-sixth street It was finished at state expense. Both railroad and cable cars pass this conspicuous memorial on their way to the exposition

In the Haymarket, on West Randolph street, West Side, stands the monument erected to the memory of the eight policemen killed by the bomb of May 4, 1886. The bomb was not thrown in the Haymarket or where the monument stands The spot lies to the right of the monument and 200 feet into the cross street called Desplaines, and commonly pronounced as it is spelled The celebrated meeting of revolutionists was held still farther away.

The other public monuments are nearly all in Lincoln park. The great equestrian statue of General Grant stands on a rude stone structure. St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln is highly praised and loudly condemned, according to the taste of the visitor It represents Lincoln in modern attire, risen from a stone chair reading the emancipation proclamation. There is a beautiful group of Indians, and there are handsome effigies of Linnæus Schiller and La Salle Sheridan is to have a monument in Union park on the West Side

Great Buildings.

The visitor will do himself an injustice, if he be from rural districts if he do not carefully inspect at least a dozen of the celebrated tall buildings of Chicago Here science and art have united with wondrous profusion of means, to delight the eye and bring comfort to the occupant In the Auditorium for instance, are 50 000 000 pieces of Roman mosaic and acres of Mexican onyx. The Auditorium has the largest theater in the world A tower some twenty stories high is always open to sight seers at a fee of twenty five cents The Auditorium all in all is the principal "lion" in Chicago proper

The Masonic temple is, so far as is known in Chicago, the largest and most novel structure on earth It covers the quarter of a city block It is intended to be a city in it with ten stories of stores seven stories of offices, three stories of lodgerooms and a roof garden twenty-one stories from the ground The pillars in the rotunda are eighteen feet in circumference The rotunda itself terrifies the spectator Calculations of the economies gained by the use of this building are the favorite pastimes of its tenants, and it cannot be doubted that the advertising advantages of doing business there will soon show themselves in the most surprising manner The Masonic temple is at State and Randolph streets.

The Woman's temple, at La Salle and Monroe, is perhaps the next largest pile, and its success is wholly [illegible] as a business venture

The Chamber of Commerce block, the Tacoma, the Rookery, the Pullman, the [illegible], the [illegible] the Ashland, the Royal Insurance, the [illegible], the Unity, the [illegible], the Rialto and a [illegible]

buildings best repay a visit which like the Masonic temple the Royal the C B and Q and the Chamber of Commerce (at Washington and La Salle) offer a central view of their entire interior You may stand at an upper balustrade in these houses and look sheer to the floor The wainscoting ceiling walls and pavement are often masses of ornamental variegated stone

The store warehouse of Marshall Field stands at Fifth avenue and Adams Richardson the architect is said to have charged $100 000 for the plans The building is remarkable for the large size of its blocks of dark granite It gives a darkish look to the entire vicinity This is the largest dry goods building in the world

Amusements

Although Chicago has not escaped the [illegible] which afflicts [illegible] Mr McVicker [illegible] at the head of [illegible] Auditorium is not usually open at McVicker's the Grand Opera house Hooley's the Chicago Opera house the Columbia the Lyric Music The Academy of Music the Haymarket the Criterion Havlin's and the Olympic Central Music hall is usually open with a good card and panoramas of the fire Niagara and Gettysburg are permanent attractions Moonlight excursions on the lake and cable rides on the grip car are favorite pastimes

Charities, Etc

The state of Illinois and the city of Chicago are well off in hospitals and charities The Cook County hospital and its surrounding structures form the most notable group of therapeutic and educational buildings in the country Beginning with the Cook County and Presbyterian hospitals we may reckon not less than thirty important Chicago institutions of this noble character

The public library has 100,000 volumes, and is strong in periodicals, costumes and Egyptology

The Newberry library now forming, has an endowment of $2 500 000 It will stand on North State street on Washington square

The Crerar library will have a similar endowment and will bar out novels, especially French ones.

The Art institute is rapidly rising on the lake front in place of the Interstate Exposition building

There are seventeen convents of Catholic nuns in the city

There are 465 churches and 317 church buildings, with steeples, bells or stained windows.

There are 8,500 manufacturing establishments, and some of them employ 5 000 men each.

Clubs.

Clubs are an important feature of Chicago high life

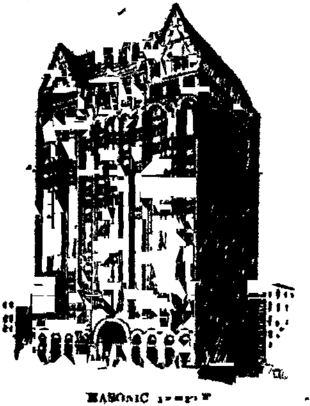
First comes the Commercial club, which is an inner circle of the Chicago club. It has sixty members, and to obtain admission is the ambition of every man who is growing enormously wealthy.

The Calumet club has a great house at Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. Its annual reception of old settlers has made it famous historically

The Chicago club has recently bought the old Art institute It vacated a fine building It is the oldest of the clubs.

The Illinois club has a beautiful house on Ashland avenue

The La Salle club counts the director general of the World's fair among its originators It is a Republican club



MASONIC TEMPLE

and owns a marble house on West Monroe street.

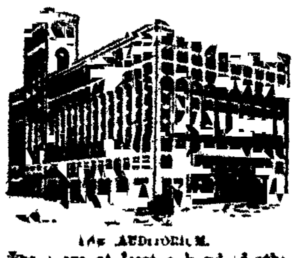
The Union club has palatial quarters on the North Side

The Union League club has a home opposite the postoffice on Jackson street and is a power in social affairs.

The Ashland club has a big house at Wood and Washington streets. The Marquette is a similar institution on Dearborn avenue.

The Argo club swims at the outer end of the Illinois Central pier, while [illegible] enterprising idlers shelter in the [illegible] of the south wind

The [illegible] the Whitechapel and the [illegible] are clubs that are often [illegible] of, and about which public curiosity exists The Press club is building on Michigan avenue It has nearly all the authors of the city in its membership.



THE AUDITORIUM.

There are at least a hundred other social organizations of influence and standing This feature of city life shows a rapid development.

There are at least 6,000 dramshops in Chicago.

On the whole Chicago is an excellent place for the World's fair The inhabitants will not be jealous of the exposition. They will accord to it the grandeur which it has They feel the need of a "lion" "worthy of Chicago." They will not compel the civil guest to waste precious time outside the gates of Jackson park One sees Chicago by [illegible] through the streets At the fair the greatest of sightseers may sup full a thousand times and still leave a thousand things unseen.

JOHN M'GOVERN

A Brave Congressman.

A couple of congressmen had a very lively tilt on the floor of the house and half an hour after it was over they met in the corner near the cloakroom Nobody could hear just what was said but shortly one of them exclaimed

"Will you step outside and repeat that remark?"

"Of course I will," came the quick reply, and the two men started out, followed by four or five friends who were striving to avert the difficulty

In the lobby outside they stopped, still surrounded by their friends

"Now, sir," said the first man, "repeat what you said inside"

[illegible] the two [illegible] stand down to the temp [illegible] [illegible]—Detroit Free Press

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COMMEMORATION ODE.

Written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; Music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston; Read by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne.

Columbia! on thy brow are dewy flowers
Plucked from wide prairies and from mighty hills.
Lo! toward this day have led the steadfast hours.
Now to thy hope the world its beaker fills.
The old earth hears a song of blessed themes,
And lifts her head from a deep couch of dreams.
Her queenly nations, elder-born of Time,
Troop from high thrones to hear,
Clasp thy strong hands, tread with thee paths sublime,
Lovingly bend the ear.
Spain, in the broidered robes of chivalry,
Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes.
Bow to her banner! 'twas the first to rise
Out of the dark for thee.
And England, royal mother, whose right hand
Molds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,
Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand
To bless thy wreathed head;
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.
And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore.
France, the swift-footed, who with thee
Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,
And loved the dark no more.
Around the peopled world
Bright banners are unfurled.
The long procession winds from shore to shore.
The Norseman sails
Through icy gales
To the green Vineland of his long ago.
Russia rides down from realms of sun and snow.
Germany casts afar
Her iron robes of war,
And strikes her harp with the triumphal song.
Italy opens wide her epic scroll,
In bright hues blazoned, with great deeds writ long,
And bids thee win the kingdom of the soul.
And the calm Orient, wise with many days,
From hoary Palestine to sweet Japan
Salutes thy conquering youth;— —
Bidding thee hush while all the nations praise,
Know, though the world endure but for a span,
Deathless is truth.
Lo! unto these the ever-living Past
Ushers a mighty pageant, bids arise
Dead centuries freighted with visions vast,
Blowing dim mists into the Future's eyes.
Their song is all of thee,
Daughter of mystery.

Alone! Alone!
Behind wide walls of sea,
And never a ship has flown
A prisoned world to free.
Fair is the sunny day
On mountain and lake and stream,
Yet wild men starve and slay,
And the young earth lies adream.
Long have the dumb years passed with vacant eyes,
Bearing rich gifts for nations throned afar,
Guarding thy soul inviolate as a star,
Leaving thee safe with God till man grow wise.
At last one patient heart is born
Fearless of ignorance and scorn.
His strong youth wasteth at thy sealed gate—
Kings will not ope to the untried path—
[illegible] while all the ages wait,
The [illegible] under the dull world's wrath
Until a woman fair
As morning lilies are
Brings him a jeweled key—
And lo! a world is free.
Wide swing the portals never touched before,
Strange luring winds blow from an unseen shore.
Toward dreams that cannot fail
He bids the three ships sail,
While man's new song of hope rings out against the gale.

Over the wide unknown,
Far to the shores of Ind,
On through the dark alone,
Like a feather blown by the wind;
Into the west away,
Sped by the breath of God,
Seeking the clear day
Where only His feet have trod;
From the past to the future we sail,
We slip from the leash of kings.
Hail, spirit of Freedom—hail!
Unfurl thine impalpable wings!
Receive us, protect us, and bless
Thy knights who brave all for thee.
Though death be thy soft caress,
By that touch shall our souls be free.
Onward and ever on,
Till the voice of despair is stilled,
Till the haven of peace is won
And the purpose of God fulfilled!

O strong, [illegible] angel!
Out of the dark [illegible] striven to rise
And [illegible] by [illegible] with toil and tears
Till, lo! God [illegible] from his [illegible] spheres
[illegible] heavens [illegible] of his [illegible]
[illegible] afar
This earth [illegible] a star—
Man [illegible] up to the lofty place.
[illegible] a little [illegible] is given
We seek a lamp God gave us heaven
So [illegible] who dared to pass beyond the pole,
For an [illegible] the [illegible] seas
By [illegible] Cathay, God [illegible] faith [illegible] all
To [illegible] a world [illegible] his [illegible]
[illegible] knew not what a virgin soul
[illegible] through glades, [illegible] at her feet
[illegible] fold.
The [illegible] of men's [illegible]
[illegible] who [illegible] in [illegible] the roll
Of [illegible] down that [illegible] to the sea
[illegible] mountain heights
[illegible] playing with the lights
Of [illegible] and [illegible] ah! what would she
With all the out-worn pageantry
Of purple [illegible] and heavy mace and crown?
[illegible] them down
Unto her young austerity
Of hair unbound and strong limbs bare and brown.

Yet they who dare arise
And meet her stainless eyes
[illegible] through crowned [illegible] be.
And whither her winged feet fare
They follow though death be there—
So [illegible], so [illegible], so [illegible] pure is she.
But [illegible] is like the rivers, that do flow
Through [illegible] low
[illegible] step in [illegible] might, that doth force
[illegible] to its [illegible]
[illegible] far [illegible]
World-worn [illegible] furrowed deep with [illegible]

Thy [illegible] chaste heart with a more tender [illegible]
Softly [illegible] the wrinkles from his brow,
Wrought by the baleful years.
Smile [illegible] on the hoar head, whispers low
No change from the [illegible] will of truth
[illegible] of fire, that thrill his soul with youth.
Not with his brother is man's battle here.
The chariots of the earth that Asia feared,
His [illegible] breathes in his alien ear
And lo! the knight who warred at love's command,
And [illegible] the face of Europe, sheaths his sword,
Hearing from untaught lips a nobler word,
Taking new weapons from an unstained hand.
With axe and oar, with mallet and with spade,
She bids the [illegible] afraid
Though [illegible] Titans be his lordly foes,
Spirits of earth and air, whose wars brook no repose.

For from far-away mountain and plain,
From the shores of the sunset sea,
The unwearying rulers complain, complain,
And throng from the wastes to defend their reign,
Their threatened majesty.
The lonely prairies [illegible]
Sigh out to the summer air:
"Shall our dark soil be the tomb
Of the flowers that rise so fair?
Shall we yield to man's disdain
And nourish his golden grain?
We will freeze and burn and snare.
Ah! bid him beware, beware!"
And the forests, heavy and dark and deep
With the shadows of shrouded years,
In a [illegible] out of age-long sleep
Ask the winds, "What creature rude
Would storm our solitude?
Hath his soul no fears, no tears?"
The proud rivers lift up their snow-crowned heads,
Arise in wrath from their rock-hewn beds,
And roar, "We will ravage and drown
Ere he float his white ships down."
And the lakes from a mist
Of [illegible]
Call the storm-clouds down, and grow ashen and brown,
And all the four winds wail,
"Our gales shall make him quail,
By blinding snow, by burning sun
His strength shall be undone.
Then man to league with these
Brothers of wind and waste—
New hordes of [illegible], and darkly haste
From [illegible] and trees
And muster: Away! Away!"

[illegible] of white-browed day!
Who dares profane our wild gods' reign
We torture and trap and slay.

Child of the light, the shadows fall in vain.
Herald of God, in vain the powers conspire.
Armed with truth's holy cross, faith's sacred fire,
Though vanquished, he shall rise again,
Nor rest till the wild lords of earth and air
Bow to his will, his burdens glad to bear.
The angels lease him not through the long strife,
But sing large annals of their own wide life,
Luring him on to freedom. On that field
From giants won, shall man be slave to man?

Lo! clan on clan,
The embattled nations gather to be one,
Clasp hands as brothers 'neath Columbia's shield,
Upraise her banner to the shining sun.
Along her [illegible] shore
One heart, one song, one [illegible]
Man shall be free forevermore,
And love shall be supreme.

When foreign kings, at odds with swift-paced time,
Would strike that banner down,
A nobler knight than ever writ or rhyme
With fame's bright wreath did crown
Through armed hosts bore it till it floated high
Beyond the clouds, a light that cannot die!
Ah, hero of our younger race!
Great builder of a temple new!
Ruler, who sought no lordly place!
Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew!
Lover of men, who saw afar
A world unmarred by want or war,
Who knew the path, and yet forbore
To tread, till all men should explore,
Who saw the light, and led the way
Where the gray world might greet the day;
Father and leader, prophet sure,
Whose will in vast works shall endure,
How shall we praise him on this day of days,
Great son of fame who has no need of praise?
How shall we praise him? Open wide the doors
Of the fair temple whose broad base he laid.
Through its white halls a shadowy cavalcade
Of heroes moves o'er unresounding floors—
Men whose brawned arms upraised these columns high,
And reared the towers that vanish in the sky—
The strong who having wrought, can never die.

And lo! leading a blessed host comes one
Who held a warring nation in his heart;
Who knew love's agony, but had no part
In love's delight; whose mighty task was done
Through blood and tears that we might walk in joy,
And this day's rapture own no sad alloy.
Around him heirs of bliss, whose bright brows wear
Palm leaves amid their laurels ever fair.
Gaily they come, as though the drum
Beat out the call their glad hearts knew so well.
Brothers once more, dear as of yore,
Who in a noble conflict nobly fell.
Their blood washed pure yon banner in the sky,
And quenched the brands laid 'neath these arches high—
The brave who having fought, can never die.

Then surging through the vastness rise once more
The aureoled heirs of light, who onward bore
Through darksome times and trackless realms of ruth
The flag of beauty and the torch of truth.
They tore the mask from the foul face of wrong;
Even to God's mysteries they dared aspire;
High in the choir they lit yon altar-fire,
And filled these aisles with color and with song;
The ever-young, the unfallen, wreathing for time
Fresh garlands of the seeming-vanished years;
Faces long luminous, remote, sublime,
And shining brows still dewy with our tears.
Back with the old glad smile comes one we knew—
We bade him rear our house of joy to-day.
But Beauty opened wide her starry way,
And he passed on. Bright champions of the true,
Soldiers of [illegible], [illegible] ever blest—
[illegible]
Their winged souls throng our rites to glorify—
The [illegible] who, having [illegible], can never die.

Strange [illegible] stream the vaulted aisles along.
To their [illegible] loved celestial rapture clings,
And music borne on rhythm of rising wings
Floats from the living dead whose breath is song.

Columbia, my country, dost thou hear?
Ah! dost thou hear the songs unheard of time?
Hark! for their passion trembles at thine ear.
Hush! for thy soul must heed their call sublime.
Across wide seas, unswept by earthly sails,
Those strange sounds draw thee on, for thou shalt be
Leader of nations through the autumnal gales
That wait to mock the strong and wreck the free.
Dearer, more radiant than of yore,
Against the dark I see thee rise;
Thy young smile spurns the guarded shore
And braves the shadowed ominous skies;
And still that smile [illegible] who are
Pledge love, life, [illegible] all to thee.
The years have brought thee robes most fair—
The rich processional years—
And filleted thy shining hair,
And zoned thy waist with jewels rare,
And whispered in thine ears
Strange secrets of God's wondrous ways
Long hid from human awe and praise.

For lo! the living God doth bare his arm.
No more he makes his house of clouds and gloom.
Lightly the shuttles move within his loom;
Unveiled his thunder leaps to meet the storm.
From God's right hand man takes the powers that sway
A universe of stars.
He bows them down; he bids them go or stay;
He tames them for his wars.
He scans the burning paths of the sun,
And names the invisible orbs whose courses run
Through the dim deeps of space.
He sees in dew upon a rose impearled
The swarming legions of a monad world
Begin life's upward race.
Voices of hope he hears
Long dumb to his despair,
And dreams of golden years
Meet for a world so fair.
For now Democracy doth wake and rise
From the sweet sloth of youth.
By storms made strong, by many dreams made wise,
He clasps the hand of truth.
Through the armed nations lies his path of peace,
The open book of knowledge in his hand.
Food to the starving, to the oppressed release,
And love to all he bears from land to land.
Before his march the barriers fall,
The laws grow gentle at his call.
His glowing breath blows far away
The fogs that veil the coming day—
That wondrous day
When earth shall sing as through the blue she rolls
Laden with joy for all her thronging souls.
Then shall want's call to sin resound no more
Across her teeming fields. And pain shall sleep,
Soothed by brave science with her magic lore;
And war no more shall bid the nations weep.
Then the worn chains shall slip from man's desire,
And ever higher and higher
His swift foot shall aspire;
Still deeper and more deep
His soul its watch shall keep,
Till love shall make the world a holy place,
Where knowledge dares unveil God's very face.

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song.
Music unutterably pure and strong
From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies
When the long march of time,
Patient in birth and death, in growth and blight,
Shall lead man up through happy realms of light
Unto his goal sublime.

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Columbia! Men beheld thee rise
A [illegible] from the misty sea,
Lady of joy, sent from the skies,
The nations worshipped thee.
Thy brows were flushed with dawn's first light;
By foamy waves with stars bedight
Thy blue robe floated free.

Now let the sun ride high o'erhead,
Driving the day from shore to shore.
His burning tread we do not dread,
For thou art evermore
Lady of love, whose smile shall bless,
With brave deeds and tenderness,
Whose love is [illegible] lost.

Lady of hope thou art. We wait
With courage thy serene command.
Through unknown seas, toward undreamed fate,
We ask thy guiding hand.
On! though [illegible]
Thou at the helm, we cannot fail.
On to God's time-veiled strand!

Lady of beauty! thou shalt win
Glory and power and length of days.
[illegible]
The stars shall sing thy praise.
All hail! we bring thee vows most sweet
To strew before thy winged feet.
Now onward be thy ways!

The passages set to music are printed in italics.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

SOMETHING ABOUT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Some Magnificent Buildings in Which the Exhibits Will be Made—The Largest Roof Ever Constructed—Some Special Features of the Various Displays

The formal dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition affords the first opportunity for public examination, criticism and approval or disapproval of the buildings to be devoted to this great international enterprise. The information which has previously gone to the public has been fragmentary, incomplete, and to a great extent prospective rather than of that official or authoritative character which can only arise from practical results. To-day finds all the great buildings, which only existed to the architectural eye twelve months ago, now practically completed and ready for the installation of exhibits. In the quick succession with which the waves of progress and enterprise have succeeded each other some changes have naturally been made, and as a result, an educational building not yet begun may find a place among the other great structures of the fair before the formal opening on the first of May. With the growth and development of the original plans the financial necessities of the fair have also tremendously increased, but public enthusiasm has fortunately kept pace with this rapid development until the contemplated $5,000,000 World's Fair of three years ago has now grown to a World's Columbian exposition with $18,750,000 available and to be actually expended before the gates are opened to visitors. In addition to this, millions of dollars are to be expended by the several states in the construction of state buildings and installation of state exhibits. The management of the World's Columbian exposition may be said to be vested in four organizations. The National commission, authorized by congress, the World's Columbian exposition, organized under the laws of the state of Illinois; the Board of Lady managers, authorized by congress, and the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The World's Congress Auxiliary was organized for the purpose of holding a series of congresses to supplement the exposition that will be made of the material progress of the world by a portrayal of the achievements in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, art, religion, and other branches of mental activity.

The financial situation of the World's Columbian Exposition at the present time is most satisfactory. The recent appropriations of congress, quickly followed by the sale of $4,000,000 debenture bonds, place the enterprise in a position to meet any expense to be incurred before the opening of the gates. To Lyman J. Gage, ex-President of the World's Columbian Exposition, is due great credit for his excellent services in every hour of financial crisis which the exposition has experienced.

The true magnitude of the World's Columbian Exposition can only be realized when it is stated that, the United States not considered, the space already allotted to foreign nations alone exceeds the total space of any previous world's fair. In addition to this will be the space of American exhibitors, which far exceeds the aggregate of all foreign nations of the world. Nearly every state in the Union has made appropriations for state buildings and state exhibits, and there are already under construction no less than thirty state buildings on the grounds.

The World's Fair site is in Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, about six miles from the center of the city of Chicago, and 1031 acres is embraced in the site. This is nearly four times the area of any previous exposition, and the number of square feet under roof, over 5,000,000, is nearly twice as much as the greatest exposition of the past. The beauty of the location of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition is that nearly every structure fronts on the lake, the entire eastern limits of the park for a mile and a half being washed by the shores of Lake Michigan. In the northern portions of the park are grouped nearly all the state buildings, the fine art building and the various structures of foreign nations. Next comes the fisheries building, which is situated just north of the lagoon, and directly west of the fisheries building on the opposite side of the park, stands the woman's building. South of the woman's building and on the same side of the lagoon, which parallels the lake, are the horticultural building and the transportation building. To the southward of the government building, on the east side of the lagoon and bordering on the lake, is the giant structure of the fair, the manufactures and liberal arts building. South of this edifice is the great pier, for lake steamers, extending 1,000 feet into the lake and on one wing of which is the Music Hall. Extending westward from the pier is a long avenue several hundred feet wide. All down this grand avenue, encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, stand imposing buildings along the majestic façades of which sweeps the gaze of the visitor until it rests on the administration building nearly a mile distant. West of the agricultural building stands machinery hall, which is its equal in size and is especially rich in architectural lines and details. To the northward of the administration building on either side and facing the grand avenue stand two more immense buildings, one for the electrical and the other for the mining exhibit. Near by is the wooded island, a delightful gem of primitive nature in striking contrast with the elaborate productions of human skill which surround it. In the southwestern portion of the grounds are the great depots, the numerous railway tracks and the stock families. The forestry building fronts the lake in the southeast and near by is the saw mill, the dairy building and various other smaller but equally interesting structures.

The great buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition which are practically completed and ready for exhibits at the present hour are here briefly described.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

Like a giant among pigmies the manufactures and liberal arts building looms up above its companion buildings until their colossal proportions are dwarfed into insignificance by the very comparison. Noted as the largest building ever constructed it loses nothing of its beauty by its size, as in symmetrical proportions and design it rivals any of the other great architectural triumphs of the World's Columbian Exposition. This building which is completed and ready for exhibits to-day covers over thirty acres and has in floor space, including galleries, an area of forty-three acres. It is over a quarter of a mile in length, cost $1,700,000 and contains 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 11,000,000 pounds of iron. It is only possible to appreciate the immensity of this structure by comparison, and when one is told that it is four times larger than the old Roman coliseum which seated 80,000, that the great pyramid of Cheops could be comfortably housed on its inside and still leave room for the Sphinx, Cleopatra's Needle, Liberty Statue on Bedloe's Island and the Eiffel tower of Paris as additional attractions, a faint adequate appreciation is received of its size. It is the boast of its builders that the manufactures building contains material enough of iron and steel to build two Brooklyn bridges. An unprecedented feat of engineering and architecture is accomplished in the construction of the roof of this building. Under the single roof span of the building just over the main hall is enclosed over eleven acres, an area entirely free from supporting pillars or posts, from which the roof, over 200 feet above, looks like the vaulted heavens having for its support the horizon, where roof and earth gradually appear to approach each other. A gallery 50 feet wide encircles the interior of the building and projecting from this are eighty-six galleries 12 feet wide, from which visitors will have an excellent view of the acres of exhibits below. Its multitude of galleries, corridors and aisles paralleling and intersecting, give the interior of the building the appearance of a great city, so much so indeed that a system of street nomenclature has been found necessary in indicating the geographical location of exhibits. "Columbia avenue" extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, a veritable street fifty feet wide, intersected at the center by an avenue of like width, which extends from wing to wing. Each aisle or street is ornamented with lamp posts having shielded arc lights. Ten thousand electric lights will be necessary to illuminate the building. If the fantasy had led the exposition officials to have indeed constructed a city beneath this roof along the various avenues and streets, 1000 colleges could have found room within its walls and a population of 5000 people could have existed here without a single discomfort of an over crowded city. The Corinthian style of architecture is the one which prevails in this building. Severely classic, this long array of columns and arches which its façades present is relieved by elaborate ornamentation of female figures symbolical of the various arts and sciences. There is an entrance at the center of each façade, making four great entrances in all, each entrance being designed after the triumphal arches of the Old World. Surmounting these great portals, which are 80 feet high, and 40 feet wide, is the attic story from which sculptured eagles 18 feet high are poised as triumphal emblems of liberty. Three hundred thousand people can be comfortably seated in this building, and the largest standing army in the world—that of Russia—could be mobilized beneath its roof. Only half the space is utilized in seating the 75,000 guests of the dedication ceremonies as these are as many as can possibly get within the sound of the speakers' voices in this great building of over a quarter of a mile in length. Approaching the grounds from the lake this building is seen to best advantage by reason of the conspicuous place awarded it. As the vessel approaches nearer and nearer it looms up higher and higher until the beach is reached, when a great mountain towers above the visitor as he contemplates the greatest architectural and engineering achievement of the human race. No man ever yet visited the World's Columbian Exposition who did not unconsciously pause here and gaze with awe upon the scene before him. When that gaze is ended the World's Fair has scored its triumph, for the impression thus created is one never to be effaced and the visitor leaves the ground still under the spell of its immensity and ever afterwards an admirer and promoter of America's great undertaking.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

In the electricity building is to be exhibited the crowning glory of the nineteenth century. No other industry or science has made such progress within the last decade, and this building and its exhibits may be declared a monument to men already living—to Edison of America, Werner Siemens of Germany and Sir William Thompson of England, the men who have led the van in electrical discoveries and inventions.

This is the first time in a great exposition that electricity has been named as one of the important departments of industry.

This building is erected at a cost of $650,000, and is over 750 feet long and 350 feet wide. The architecture, in which the Ionic and Corinthian prevail, is calculated to harmonize perfectly with the intended use of the building. The interior decorations, moreover, have been designed especially with a view to the artistic lighting, which will be one of the main features of the exhibit. The colorings for the interior will be blue gray for the walls, with three shades of blue for facings, the lower part of the trusses and heavy pillars being very light blue, the shades deepen as they ascend to the monitors of the building. It is assumed that the neutrality of these colors will allow of elaborate decorative development on the part of the foreign nations that are to contribute to the exhibit and at the same time these colors will allow of more pleasant effects at night. Four hundred and fifty arc lamps for the general illumination of the building or one lamp to every thirty feet square of space, and 10,000 or more incandescent lamps besides all the special efforts of lighting among the exhibits, will make the building a veritable blaze of light. The several towers of the building will offer opportunities for many pretty effects in arc and incandescent lighting and this will be taken advantage of by the department. Special forms of fancy lighting will also obtain to light up the four great entrances.

Another great feature of the electrical section of the World's Fair will be the international congress of electrical scientists to be held some time in July or August of next year, covering a period of probably ten days. It is to be held under the direct patronage of the United States government and those participating will do so by special invitation on the part of this government extended to foreign governments. The participants will come here commissioned by their home governments as their official agents in the transaction of business.

The commercial congress will be divided into sections. Telegraphy, telephony, railway, mining, and so on down the list of the special applications of electricity. In all probability Sir William Thompson or Dr. Werner von Siemens will be president of the scientific congress, and Mr. Edison or Professor Elihu Thomson will be president of the commercial congress or the engineering congress, as it may be more properly called.

Steam will not be allowed in any part of the grounds or in any of the buildings excepting at the central power station. All power at other points will be by electrical transmission. The machinery of exhibitors in all the other departments will be driven by electric motors, 4000 to 6000 electrical horse power being supplied for that purpose. The grounds and buildings will be lighted by electricity, 4000 arc lamps of 2000 candle power each and between 100,000 and 150,000 incandescent lamps. The general illumination in all the buildings will be by arc light excepting in the art galleries, the woman's building, the administration building and some of the state and foreign buildings. In these exceptions the lighting will be by incandescent lamps. The wooded island will also be lighted by incandescent lamps as will the Japanese building upon it. The elevated railway which will traverse the grounds of the exposition, will be operated by electricity, the boats of the omnibus line which is to ply the waters of the lagoon and the inner harbor will be operated by storage batteries, many of the passenger and freight elevators in the larger buildings will be electrically propelled, the great central fountain in front of the administration building will be operated by electricity, and the two spectacular fountains at either side of this will also be electrical. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies will operate branch offices in each building of the fair, with one great central office in the administration building. The Bell Telephone company will have offices and telephones in all the buildings with a large branch exchange of the Chicago station in the service building. Contracts have also been made with the Hughes Autograph Company for placing the instruments in all the buildings and at other points in the grounds of the exposition for the service of visitors and those who desire the good offices of the telegraph in their correspondence. These are a few of the principal functions of electricity in the service of the fair as a whole.

THE ART [illegible]

The first substantial building at the World's Fair and the one likely to remain a permanent structure in Jackson park is the art building. It is the only fire proof building on the grounds and great pains have been taken to notify and assure European art exhibitors that their treasures would be secure from any possible conflagration that might break out during the exposition. Of a Grecian Ionic style which will receive as much artistic praise as the exhibits on the inside, this building of classic architecture has been constructed at an expense of $670,000. It is 500 feet long and 320 feet wide and has two annexes each of which is 200 by 120 feet. The floor space of the main building and annexes is six and one-half acres. Of oblong structure, the art building is intersected north, south, east and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high. A colossal winged figure of victory surmounts the dome, and the corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are utilized for small picture galleries. Sculpture is to be displayed upon the main floors of the nave and transept, and paintings and panels in bas relief will be exhibited on the ground floors of both the galleries. Outside galleries, 40 feet wide, form a continuous colonnade around the classic structure. The very panes in windows of the art building are set in iron, the entire edifice being constructed of brick, staff, iron and glass with no wood or other inflammable material whatever entering into its construction. The richly sculptured portals are reached by grand flights of steps leading upward and the walls of the loggia of the colonnade are to be gorgeously adorned with mural paintings designed to illustrate the gradual rise and progress of art through all the ages. By its very location an appeal is made to artistic sentiment, the south of the building fronting directly on the lagoon with an immense flight of steps leading from the ornamental terrace to the very water's edge.

MACHINERY HALL.

The executive genius of the closing level of the century is to be displayed in machinery hall and when this building is open to visitors its interior will be one great maze of moving machinery. It is located at the extreme south end of the grounds and in the center of the park from side to side. Over 800 feet long and 500 feet wide, with an annex of 550 feet in length and 490 feet in width, this vast structure cost $1,200,000 and has a floor space of over seventeen acres. One of the features of this building is that the vast arched trusses which support the roof of the main building are built separately of iron and steel in such manner that they may be taken down and used as railroad train houses or state exposition buildings. The steam power which will move the multifarious machinery of this building after the installation of these mechanical exhibits is supplied from a large power house just adjoining to the south. Every engine and every dynamo will be an exhibit and in nearly every case the vast expense of installation is borne by the exhibitor. The design of the exterior of machinery hall is strictly classical and modeled in detail from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish cities. The two façades on the court are adorned with colonnades and other artistic architectural features, which contribute to make the exterior view of this building an imposing one. The interior of the main building spanned by the three great arched trusses gives the appearance of three great exposition halls side by side but all in one. A fifty foot gallery surrounds the interior of the structure.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

It requires but a moment's glance for the visitor to recognize the transportation building, for on every side of this mammoth structure are figures and statuary emblematic of the industry to which it is dedicated. An era in the age of invention is marked by this being the first time in the history of world's fair that an entire building is devoted to the science of transportation. Modeled after the Romanesque and the methods of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, this building is simple in architectural treatment yet elaborate in the detail of its finish. The main building is 960 feet long and 250 feet wide and the annex still larger, being 900 feet by 425 feet. The total floor space of the main building and annex is thirteen and one-half acres and the total cost $370,000. In the center of the main building is a cupola 165 feet high and provided with eight elevators gives visitors an opportunity to obtain an excellent view of the entire exposition from this eminence. The immense arch which constitutes the main entrance to the building at the east front is enriched with carvings, bas reliefs and mural paintings representing every mode of travel and transportation from the most primitive ages to the last decade of the Nineteenth century. The term of "Golden Door" is applied to this grand entrance, the vast portal and its series of receding arches being entirely overlaid with gold leaf. An impressive effect is contemplated in the display of 100 engines facing the main avenue on either side and extending entirely through the building. A transfer railway within seventy-five foot tables is constructed within the transportation buildings to assist in the transfer and placing of exhibits. These exhibits will include every means of land and water transportation known, from the specimen vehicles, courses and trappings of uncivilized tribes to the first locomotive of Stephenson and finally to the great mogul engines of the present day.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

It is a fitting tribute to husbandry and the millions engaged in this occupation in the United States that of the immense buildings devoted to a single art, science or industry, the agricultural building heads the list. Of course it is not so large as the manufactures building, but the latter represents all the allied industries that may be classed under the general term of manufactures, while agriculture is a specific term applicable only to those who till the soil for the annual yield thereof, and not to be confounded with horticulture, dairying, live stock and forestry, all of which are classed as separate exhibits, and each of which has a separate building. The agricultural building is an attractive structure 800 feet long and 500 feet wide and has a floor space of nearly nineteen acres. It stands quite near the lake shore, and in form represents the letter T, one portion being 800 feet long and the other portion 300 feet. The building cost $618,000 and is so planned in its details as to give all the accommodations desired by the farmers.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The horticultural building and its enormous dimensions of 1000 feet long and 286 feet wide are only another evidence of the prominence assigned to the kindred industries of the soil. In the list of buildings all assigned to closely allied occupations, are agricultural, horticultural, forestry and dairy buildings, nearly all of which in past world's expositions have been enclosed beneath a single roof. The horticultural building of the World's Columbian Exposition will cost about $400,000 and its entire floor space is over six and one half acres. The exterior of the building is of staff or stucco of a warm buff and on the roof of the building, around the central dome an elaborate display of roof gardening is seen. In front of the building is a flower terrace for outside exhibits including tanks for nymphaea and victoria regia. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it. In a carefully constructed cave sixty feet high and eighty feet in diameter, entirely obscured from day, dazzling electric lights are placed and during the six months the problem of whether plants will grow and flourish under electric light alone will be fully solved.

THE DAIRY BUILDING.

The broad acres of the western farm, the dairies of New England and New York and the centuries of experience of the hereditary dairymen of Switzerland and the Old World are to be brought into close competition in the dairy building, which is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide and has been constructed at a cost of $30,000. In addition to the exhibits from all countries of the world arrangements are completed for a dairy school lasting through the six months in connection with which will also be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different herds of cattle as milk and butter producers. Being adjacent to the live stock exhibit in the southeastern part of the park this building will be admirably adapted for the purpose.

THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

The most novel of all the World's Fair buildings in its construction and design is the forestry building. It is almost incredible to conceive that a building 500 feet long and 200 feet wide can be built without a nail or an ounce of metal in its construction, yet this feat has been accomplished in the forestry building. This is a structure, too, which in point of strength is one of the strongest buildings on the ground, and its location on the very verge of the water makes it necessary for it to withstand all the strength of the fierce lake winds that prevail all the winter. The rustic is naturally the idea that has been uppermost at all times in the construction of the forestry building and the effect accomplished is one certainly difficult to surpass. A colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree trunks twenty-five feet in length and from 16 to 20 inches in diameter surround the building and support the roof of the veranda. In every instance the bark in its native state has been conscientiously preserved on the trunks, and scarcely any trace of the woodman's axe or the carpenter's adz [illegible] carefully constructed has been [illegible]. Every state and territory [illegible] Alaska contributed to the material of this structure and the foreign countries [illegible] of the world from the [illegible] forests of tropical Brazil to the [illegible] of the Alps and the [illegible] of the Arctic [illegible] have [illegible] through the [illegible] enters into the thatched roof [illegible] the forestry building the interior exhibits [illegible] the building itself is the greatest exhibit [illegible] woods, barks, mosses, [illegible] gums, resins [illegible] ware [illegible] displays of the character [illegible] of the different states and nations of the globe will also be seen on every hand. In this great nation of mountains and valleys, of uplands and lowlands and plains it will not be surprising to hear that the forestry building and foreign exhibits are to be [illegible] superior to all past international exhibitions.

THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

One of the most unique structures of the World's Fair is the fisheries building. Erected at a cost of $2[illegible],000 this building with its two annexes has a floor area of over three acres. This building with its annexes is 1100 feet long and 200 feet wide and is situated on the east side of the large island in the extreme north of the lagoon. Of course rocks, mosses and lichens constitute a large portion of the decorations and furnishings of this building. The substantial structure of the fisheries building is composed of wood, iron, steel and glass, staff as usual being used for the outside covering. The roofs are covered with glazed Spanish tiles and the general coloring of the building is varied from mild to brilliant to accord with the grace of architectural lines. The design of the building is somewhat after the Roman, but great taste is everywhere displayed in the details of construction and furnishing. In the innumerable forms of medallions, brackets, cornices and other ornamental details, only fish and other species of the water are used in the designs. The roof is covered with old Spanish tile and in the center of the polygonal building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter. In the center of this rotunda a pool 26 feet wide, from which arise masses of moss-covered rocks, is designed to give home for some of the most interesting exhibits of the building. Streams of water gush from every rock and crevice in a continual flow, thus supplying the fish with a constant supply of pure water. In the entire building ten aquaria are constructed, varying in capacity from 7000 to 27,000 gallons each.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The architecture and decorations of the woman's building have been entirely planned and carried out by women, as the theory is to show their advancement in certain lines of art, and especially in those fields which should belong partly to them. It is [illegible] feet long, 199 feet wide and cost $138,000. The building is the only one which possesses roof gardens, the effect of which will be most delightful when covered by gaily colored awnings and adorned with tropical foliage plants, the arrangement of which is to be taken in charge by the French commission under the direction of the most celebrated landscape gardener in the world.

MINES AND MINING.

One of the most prominent buildings of the World's Fair is the mines and mining structure, 700 feet long and 350 feet wide and situated between the electricity and transportation buildings. It cost $260,000. It has a floor space of nearly nine acres and its architecture is of the Italian renaissance with a light French spirit visible in its exterior design. There are four great entrances to the building, one on each side, but those of the north and south are the most pretentious. Broad flights of stairways lead to the galleries from each side of the general entrances. These galleries, which are lighted by spacious skylights as well as by the apertures above, are twenty-five feet above the ground floor and are sixty feet wide. Representative of the industry to which the edifice is dedicated are prominent allegorical figures over the main doorway. A colossal half reclining female figure holds aloft the proverbial lamp and pick of the miner while at various other points may be seen other emblematic decorations illustrative of mines and mining. Spacious promenades on the gallery floor afford a fine view of the north and the south. These covered promenades are twenty-five feet wide and 230 feet long and give access to the building at short intervals. The ornamentation of the interior of the mines and mining building is tasteful but not extravagant. In its [illegible] appearance the building is massive yet not ungraceful from an architectural standpoint. The main fronts are 65 feet high from [illegible] the main central entrances [illegible] apex of pediment. The long [illegible] are treated in a [illegible] the main fronts [illegible] extend through the galleries [illegible] between the [illegible] abundance of light [illegible] galleries [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] turrets, guns, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, anchors, cables and mechanical appliances all tend to give the vessel a most realistic appearance.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The government building which is to be erected by the United States, and which stamps the recognition of the federal government on the World's Columbian Exposition, cost $400,000, and is 415 feet long and 350 feet wide. Classic in style, it is modeled after the National museum and other government buildings at Washington, and points to the west, and connects on the north with the fisheries building by a bridge over the lagoon. Surrounding it are the woman's building and the government buildings of England, Germany and Mexico. It is constructed of iron and glass, and a central dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, is its prominent architectural feature. The offices of the National Columbian commission are to be located in this building, and the south half of the structure is to be devoted to the exhibits of the war, treasury, postoffice and agricultural departments. The exhibits of the Smithsonian institute, the interior department and the United States fish commission occupy the north half while the state department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end and that of the department of justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The bureau of engraving and printing shows [illegible] bills and [illegible] framing. These include a sample of every bill of every denomination that the United States government now authorizes as money. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit of the whole treasury department is that by the coast survey. It includes a huge map of the United States about 400 feet square or about the size of a square of city property. This is accurately constructed plaster of paris and is placed horizontally on the exposition grounds with a huge covering erected over it, with galleries and pathways on the inside to allow the visitors to walk over the whole United States without touching it. This model is built on a scale showing the exact height of mountains, the depth of the rivers and the curvature of the earth.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The pride of the World's Columbian Exposition in point of architecture is the administration building. It occupies the most prominent position in the park, and is exactly square, being 262 by 262 feet. Its height is even greater than its rectangular dimensions, being 275 feet. This building cost $135,000 and in proportion to its size is the most expensive structure of the exposition.

From the outside the administration building has the appearance of a vast three-story structure. The first stage or story is of the same height, about sixty five feet, as the surrounding buildings, and the second stage is a combination of the central rotundary, which is 175 feet square, while the third stage is the great dome itself rising in graceful lines and tastefully ornamented both outside and inside. This dome is visible for miles being coated with aluminum bronze and greatly resembles in appearance the celebrated Invalides which marks the tomb of Napoleon at Paris. The richly and tastefully decorated interior of this building affords offices for the administration officials, the postoffice, bank, fire and police departments, and of course is not complete without a magnificent restaurant.

THE MUSIC HALL AND PERISTYLE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

At the mouth of the lagoon, and extending north and south, there is a peristyle 60 feet wide and 500 feet long spanning the entrance to the big lagoons. Beneath this pleasure craft can enter from Lake Michigan and sail throughout the Fair on the waters of the lagoon. The music hall 200 feet long and 140 feet wide, is at the north end of this peristyle and contains an auditorium capable of seating 2000 people with room for an orchestra of seventy five pieces and a chorus of 300 persons. The finest music of the world will be heard in this building, its mission being to afford a hall for the fine singers and instrumental musicians who desire to gather here before an audience of their own kindred professions. The great public concerts will be held elsewhere in an ampitheater ample to accommodate 15,000. The cost of these structures was over $300,000. A pier extending 1000 feet into Lake Michigan with a tower 250 feet high at its extremity adds peculiar interest to the whole design. The largest electric search light in the world will be placed at the top of this [illegible] magnificent displays at night. Among the other World's Fair structures of interest is a reproduction in staff of the convent of La Rabida. It was of this convent in Spain that Columbus sought shelter and found a willing listener to his dreams in Father De Marchena, the prior of the institution. The latter finally obtained for Columbus a reception at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the great western voyage and the discovery of a new world were the results. Multitudes of other buildings of less importance adorn the grounds. Midway Plaisance is given up to a reproduction of European streets, African villages, Arabian camps and many other conceptions emblematic of foreign life and foreign countries.

THE VARIOUS STATE BUILDINGS.

In addition to the great structures above described nearly every state in the Union has in course of construction a separate state building for the exhibition of the characteristic industries and resources of the state. Illinois takes the lead in this matter, and as a graceful recognition of the honor of the location of the great World's Fair within the limits of the Prairie state an appropriation of $800,000 was made by the Illinois legislature, $300,000 of which is devoted to a state building.

The other states which have already either through legislative appropriation or private subscription, provided for special buildings are California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The California building will cost $75,000, the Indiana $60,000, Iowa $25,000, Kansas $20,000, Massachusetts $40,000, Maryland $[illegible], Michigan $50,000, Missouri, $[illegible], Ohio $50,000, Vermont, $10,000, Washington $[illegible], West Virginia, $20,000, W[illegible] $[illegible] and Wyoming, $20,000. It is [illegible] the exact amount that New York, Pennsylvania and some of the other great states will expend in their buildings, but [illegible] all are making elaborate preparations. Many of the states have selected [illegible] historical models for their buildings. The Florida building is a representation of Fort Marion, the Iowa building [illegible] the Massachusetts [illegible] the historical "Hancock House" of Boston. Maryland reproduces in granite the [illegible] building. New York's model is [illegible] Rensselaer residence of New York. [illegible] North Carolina reproduces "Ty[illegible]." Pennsylvania gives us "Independence Hall" even to the old "Liberty bell" [illegible] rotunda and the 25 [illegible] in the steeple. [illegible] Dakota's model is an old [illegible]. Texas follows the design of [illegible] Spanish mission. Wyoming [illegible] of a French chateau and [illegible] palace from [illegible] Great Salt Lake. Up to [illegible] the total amount appropriated [illegible] by subscription for separate state buildings and state exhibits aggregates [illegible]. This amount, it is thought, will be [illegible] greatly increased during the [illegible] various state legislatures [illegible] not yet taken action. It is estimated that the total expenditures of the World's Columbian Exposition from all [illegible] national, state and foreign, will aggregate the enormous sum of $40,000,000. If this estimate be correct, the cost of this exposition will be nearly six times as great as any previous exposition that the world has ever known.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE FAIR.

In the World's Columbian Exposition, as in all previous world's fairs, one of the most important questions is that of transportation to the grounds. As it is estimated that the number of daily visitors will be [illegible] there is probably nothing so intimately connected with the success of the World's Columbian Exposition as the arrangements now being carried out by the Illinois Central Railroad company for the accommodation of the enormous passenger traffic which will necessarily exist between the city and the grounds. It is clear in the ordinary course of things, that the Illinois Central Railroad company must handle the bulk of the passengers between the World's Fair and the city, because it is the shortest line, can run its trains in quicker time, and has local stations along its whole line, at frequent intervals available for the immediate traffic. This line approaches the World's Fair grounds by its tracks running south to Fifty-first street [illegible] of the lake, and from Fifty-[illegible] where the line leaves the lake [illegible] southwesterly direction, and [illegible] adjoining the fair grounds [illegible] west. The improvement [illegible] road is now making and has [illegible] for some time past will be [illegible] of interest [illegible] exhibits in connection with the Exposition, affording as it does [illegible] the audacity of American enterprise coupled with remarkable rapidity [illegible]. The wonderful undertaking of the Illinois Central railroad is evidence that the management of the company appreciate the situation, and the responsibility which will be placed upon them. They are now [illegible] in the enormous work of elevating the [illegible] certain [illegible] for two and a half miles, [illegible] which there will be placed ten tracks, [illegible] of which will be used exclusively during the World's Fair for World's Fair business. The elevation of the tracks is made for two reasons. First, so as to permit the World's Fair trains being run through without stoppage at high speed; second, because without the elevation it would be impossible for passengers to get access to the World's Fair across the tracks of the railroad with safety or for the railroad company's trains to run with safety. When the elevation is completed, the Illinois Central Railroad company will run its trains from Seventy-first street, north to the Central depot without making a single street crossing at grade. The Illinois Central Railroad company is also engaged in constructing a large, handsome and commodious passenger station at the foot of Twelfth street, fronting on [illegible] row, and in this depot will be the [illegible] and most improved accommodations, and in it will also be located the company's general offices. The cost of the two undertakings will probably not be less than $2,500,000. In addition to this the company will have to expend a large sum of money in providing the necessary additional rolling stock, say 300 cars and thirty locomotives, for the accommodation of the World's Fair business, in the system of block signals and in other matters for the handling of the business with facility. It is understood that the trains to be run to the World's Fair grounds direct will be in addition to the company's suburban service which will be maintained at the present grade of efficiency, and it is by means of the local trains that the [illegible] at intermediate point between central [illegible] and the World's Fair grounds will be [illegible]. There can be no doubt that the Illinois Central railroad company will reap a large harvest for its enterprise in undertaking the enormous outlays, and it is but reasonable that they should receive a fair return.

In addition to the Illinois Central lines, the south side elevated railroad will have extended its tracks to the exposition, and the south side cable lines will also have an entrance to the grounds.

A BALLAD OF "OLD GLORY."

It flutters from ocean to ocean,
High over the elements' roar—
The flag of our love and devotion,
The star-spangled flag we adore!
It shall reign and shall rule evermore,
Far famed, both in song and in story,
To-day and for days [illegible]
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!

Who can see without deepest emotion
The stars that emblazon it o'er—
The stars that in war's fierce commotion
[illegible] triumph o'er sea and o'er shore?
The [illegible] confusion that bore
To despot and autocrat hoary
Striking tyranny right to the core—
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!

If a foe or false friend have a story
Its prowess and strength to deplore,
It shall set all his nerves in a [illegible]
They never experienced before.
Oh, 'tis stronger by far than of yore,
When it crushed the vile plot of war gory!
Hot fighting 'twill shimmer once more—
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!

Envoi.

Their light may its stars never lower,
For wrong on a battlefield gory!
May its eagle bird live but to soar—
Hurrah for the folds of Old Glory!
—[illegible]

Chinese Medical Students in [illegible]

A great future is before the Chinamen who are studying medicine in England. They have all the [illegible] of Hong-Kong as possible [illegible] and beyond that the 300,000,000 of the Flowery Land. They may meet danger from the astrologers, the [illegible] the dragons they have thrown out of [illegible]. But they ought to be able to hold their head against them, for they are under the most distinguished patronage. Li Hung Chang, "the [illegible] of China," has openly expressed his [illegible] of the new movement, and a similar college of medicine [illegible] practices within the sacred precincts of the imperial palace. The aim of the promoters of the undertaking is to have its teaching institutions recognized at home, so that promising students may be here to finish their course.

At present the period of study in China counts for nothing at a British school, and the candidate has to begin all over again in order to qualify in examinations. The Chinese could [illegible] to do justice to such an [illegible]; they have no lack of application. Dr. [illegible] Kai gained his diploma at Aberdeen with very high honors and also [illegible] examination before the College of S[illegible]. But even this was not well as a [illegible] he read for both professions at the same time. Moreover, he had to begin by learning the language in which he [illegible] his studies.—London News.

Metaphysical Dr. [illegible]

I never remember listening to a more delightful talker than Sir Benjamin [illegible]. [illegible] proved himself on one occasion [illegible] the pleasure of sitting next to him at dinner. He was amusing on the subject of farming, which he seemed to [illegible] to engage the attention of [illegible] toward the close of life. He [illegible] found the luxury too expensive, [illegible] went on to say that "poverty in the [illegible] air may be better than the [illegible] wealth—with too much lithic acid in the blood."

Of all the physicians I ever [illegible] Benjamin Brodie was the most [illegible]. There had been some allusion to Wordsworth's idea of pre-existence, [illegible] in his "Ode to Immortality," [illegible] Benjamin used these remarkable words: "I see no reason against a belief in pre-existence; I have often felt something [illegible] like what the poet describes." [illegible] in Temple Bar.

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